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KASLO IS GOOD TO BUY.

The Daily Colonist.



VOL. LXXI.—NO. 60

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA TUESDAY FEBRUARY 20 1894.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

CLEARING SALE.

FOR THE
BALANCE OF THIS
MONTH

We will hold our Annual Clearing Sale.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE,
JEWELLERY AND DIAMONDS, Etc.

at prices never before offered in the city.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL, 47 GOVERNMENT STREET



RHINE WINES

Laubenheimer
Neirsteiner,
Rudesheimer,
Hockheimer,
Steinwein,
Liebfraumilch,
Sparkling Moselle.

HUDSON'S
BAY CO'Y, VICTORIA.

Lenten Specialties.

Extra Fine Cod, Bloaters and
Other Fish Delicacies at

SAUNDERS,

39 & 41 JOHNSON STREET.

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN.

HAS NO EQUAL A GRANULAR, CREAMY FLOUR. HAS NO EQUAL

KAMLOOPS, B.C., February 9th, 1894.

Messrs. OGILVIE MILLING CO., Winnipeg, Man.
Gentlemen,—Car Flour of 19th January, 1894, arrived O.K. Your Flour is good—away up—big improvement on the old process. There is no doubt but that it knocks out everything that has yet come on the market in the shape of Flour.
(Signed) J. S. SMITH, Baker and Confectioner.

REQUIRES MORE WATER THAN OTHER FLOUR
DO NOT MAKE IT STIFF

KEEP THE DOUGH SOFT
DO NOT MAKE IT STIFF

G. M. LEISHMAN, VICTORIA, AGENT FOR B.C.

THE ECONOMIC QUALITIES OF JERSEY BRAND CONDENSED MILK ARE UNSURPASSED

ASK YOUR
GROCER FOR

JERSEY BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

AND TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. As a Food for Infants and Invalids the Jersey Brand is admittedly the best on the market. Absolute purity guaranteed by the manufacturers.

FORREST CANNING CO'Y, HALIFAX, N.S.

EX. CANDIDA

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CHAMPAGNE—

CAMUSET EXTRA DRY.
PERRIER JOUET EXTRA.
CLICQUOT DRY.
MORT DRY IMPERIAL.
POMMEY EXTRA SEC.

BURGUNDY—

Poulet, Pere et Fils' BEAUNE.
" " POMMARD.
" " VOLNAY.

CLARET—

G. Preller & Co., ST. EMILION.
ZANGRONIZ, MARGAUX.

SAUTERNE—

G. Preller & Co.,
HAUTE SAUTERNE.

WHISKEY—

Brown's FOUR CROWN SCOTCH
(Sole Agents)
Jameson's IRISH.
H. Walker & Co.'s IMPERIAL,
CLUB and RYE.

PORT,

SHERRY

APOLLINARIS, & C.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

MONEY

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LOAN

On security of Improved
Real Estate. Apply to
ARTHUR ROBERTSON,
822 8 Bastion Square.

Chimney Sweeping and Carpet Beating

Grates set and defective flues fixed, etc. A
work guaranteed. Address
WM. NEAL,
City Bill Poster, 32 Quadras E

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A situation as chambermaid.
Apply to V., Colonist office. fe20-3t

LOST—On Friday evening, February 16th,
between Superior and Michigan streets,
James Day, a gold hair pin. Finder please
return to the Colonist office. fe20-3t

SINGLE TAX CANDIDATE—A meeting of
the supporters of Mr. Cameron will be
held in Single Tax Hall, to-night at 8 o'clock.
fe20-1t

AN OVERCOAT or a doctor? You'll have
to have the latter if you are to go long
without an overcoat of some sort this change-
able weather. Cameron, 55 John's St. fe20-1t

HAVE YOU TRIED

London Hospital Cough Cure
FOR THAT COUGH?

COCHRANE & MUNN,
Sole Agents, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE,
Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas
Streets.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
fe20-1m

TO LET

At a low rental, a conveniently arranged house
on Menzies Street, near Dallas Road. For
further particulars apply to
J. GERHARD TIARKS,
Architect.

391 Government Street. fls-6t

SUCCESSFULLY STOPPED.

Two Tacoma Gentlemen Elude the Sound
City Police, But Are Welcomed
at Victoria.

Two prominent young men from Tacoma
came over on Sunday morning's Kingston
and were publicly welcomed by Sergeant
Levin and Officer Carson, but not in the
manner they wished. They are now, or
were till last evening, guests at the northern
end of the City Hall, the arrangement hav-
ing been that they were to return to Wash-
ington this morning. One of these in volun-
tary guests is Frank D. McCain, deputy
city clerk of Tacoma, who is held on a
charge of forgery of city money warrants.
He is accompanied by his brother John,
who is thought to be an accomplice. The
circumstances of the arrest are briefly that
Acting Chief Walker received telegraphic
instructions Saturday that these men had
left Tacoma on Friday night for Victoria.
Sergeant Levin, with Constable Carson,
proceeded on the search. The Premier was
inspected and subsequently the King-
ston. It was learned on her arrival
that no one named McCain was on board,
but two men closely resembling the enquir-
ed-for parties were. They kept their state-
room till it was nearly time for the vessel
to commence her return trip, when they
quietly walked down the ship, only to be
confronted by the sergeant, who immedi-
ately escorted them to the city lock-up.
The strangers remonstrated with the offi-
cers that the latter had evidently made a
mistake, but no chances were taken. As a
matter of fact, the two were bound for
England, and had their tickets as far as
Halifax. On arriving at the police station,
the men put into operation a resolve they
had evidently made, not to commit them-
selves to any statements whatever, but the
facts of the case have been gleaned from a
quarter where the McCains are well known.
It appears that F. D. McCain left Tacoma
on Friday, having got wind of the fact that
Mayor Huson, in conjunction with the city
clerk, had commenced an investigation into
the conduct of Deputy Clerk McCain. He
got away barely in time, for that evening a
warrant was issued for his arrest on a charge
of forgery and embezzlement. The charge
is based on two warrants for \$438 odd in
favor of the Fox Island clay works, although
these are not supposed to constitute all that
are in circulation. The warrants, it trans-
pires, were sold by McCain.

The manner in which the deficit was dis-
covered is very simple. In going over the
warrant book the controller noticed some
missing forms, the stubs of which were
marked as "void." In answer to the ques-
tion why he did not comply with the rule
to attach all "spoilt" forms to the
stubs, McCain said he had made some
mistakes and had destroyed the
warrants without thinking that it was of
any importance. The warrants were num-
bered 8698 and 8699, but it subsequently
transpired that the numbers were changed
to 6698 and 6699. The city controller and
president of the council aver that their sig-
natures must have been forged, and it is
possible that the same may have been done
so far as the mayor's signature is concerned.
It is further alleged that McCain ob-
tained orders from some of the city
employees to draw their salaries, and that
the money has not been forthcoming.

Both men moved in good circles of Tacoma
society, and are well advanced in Masonic
orders. When arrested they gave the name
of Doane and James, but by their ac-
quaintances since, it is presumed that
this was only a preliminary bluff for the
arresting officers. A telegram was received
from the Tacoma chief of police stating
he would be over on the first boat
for the purpose of escorting the McCains
back to Tacoma, in which duty it is not ex-
pected the chief will have any trouble, as
the prisoners evinced no wish to contest the
position of affairs.

VANCOUVER'S RETRENCHMENTS.

The City Council Reduces the Salaries of
the Municipal Staff by Five
Thousand Dollars.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 19. — (Special) — The
Council to-night by resolution made the fol-
lowing cuts in civic salaries: City En-
gineer Tracy from \$2,700 to \$2,200 per
annum; City Clerk McGuigan from \$125 to
\$100 per month; Accountant Tatlow from
\$125 to \$100 per month; Poll Tax Collector
Sutherland from \$75 to \$60 per month;
roadmen from \$2.50 to \$2 a day;
Jailer McLeod from \$80 to \$70 per
month to perform the work of license in-
spector without salary and to board him-
self; Health Inspector from \$85 to \$75;
Chief Carlele, \$100 to \$90; Second En-
gineer of the Fire Department, Cameron, \$80
to \$75; Engineer Cooper from \$70 to \$65.
The Mayor's salary will be reduced from
\$2,000 to \$1,200 by by-law. The cut
amounts to about \$5,000 a year.

"FROM NATURAL CAUSES."

Conclusion of the Inquest and Verdict
in the Plummer Pass
Case.

Remarks of the Coroner, in Which He
Passes Criticism and Severe
Censures.

The coroner's inquiry into the death of
Elizabeth Roberts, of Plummer Pass, was
continued and concluded yesterday before
Dr. Walkem, district coroner, the verdict
returned being "death from natural causes."
The only new evidence presented at all ma-
terial to the issue was in the report of the
public analyst, Mr. Herbert Carmichael.
This stated that only two symptoms of poi-
son were found on first examination of the
contents of the viscera, the condition of the
liver suggesting phosphorous poisoning and
the color of the skin indicating a possible
presence of arsenical drugs. An examina-
tion was first made for traces of either of
these two poisons, but unsuccessfully; then
all other poisons were carefully looked for
but none found. Alcoholic poisoning
would produce the effects met with in the
post mortem.

Dr. George H. Duncan, City health offi-
cer, testified that from the evidence as to
the habits of the deceased and the condition
of the body disclosed by the post mortem,
he would ascribe alcoholic poisoning as the
probable cause of death. "I was much sur-
prised," continued Dr. Duncan, "at the
statements made by Dr. Morrison and Mr.
Thomas Story in the witness box. The
statement that I gave certificates of death
upon casual view of the bodies, and in those
certificates assigned the cause of death, is
totally incorrect. The certificates that I
have given effected the Chinese only, and
were simply to prevent the Chinese burying
their smallpox dead. These certificates
stated only that the deceased had not died
of any contagious or infectious dis-
ease. A great many of these certificates
were simply orders on the City Clerk to
grant a burial permit to the undertaker
employed. By this system I succeeded in
preventing Chinese from burying fellow
countrymen who had died of smallpox. No
cause of death was given, and I am sur-
prised that Dr. Morrison should have so far
forgotten himself as to issue a certificate
stating the cause of death where he could
not possess information on the subject.

The Coroner: Did he forget himself? I
don't think he did.

Dr. Duncan: I should hate to think that
any medical practitioner would wilfully
issue such a certificate. Mr. Story must
have known that it was neither right nor
proper.

To a Juror: In such a case a medical
practitioner being applied to for a certificate
should have sent the applicant to the
coroner. An inquest alone could effectually
determine the cause of death.

To Supt. Hyssey: By looking at the face
or the entire body no one could intelli-
gently give such a certificate. Even in cer-
tain forms of smallpox the cause of death
could not be assigned from the appearance
of the face.

The Coroner, in explaining to the jury
that the evidence was now closed, remarked
that the facts in connection with the in-
itiation of the inquest were not facts in reality,
but a little malicious gossip in the vicinity
in which the deceased had lived. It was a
serious thing for a man in Mr. Collinson's
position to be brought down as he had
been to an inquest in connection with the
death of a woman in his household. Then
statements had been freely made on the
outside, and wired to the papers across
the Sound, placing him in a most unpleasant
and, it now appeared, ill-deserved position.
It was unfortunate that the constable at
Plummer Pass had been made use of without
his knowledge to promote the malicious
ends of neighbors unfriendly to Mr. Collin-
son. Mr. Robson and his wife were to blame
a good deal in this matter. If, as they al-
leged, they had suspected something wrong,
and were anxious for an investigation, why
did they not come forward and take the in-
itiative? Instead of this they had made a
tool of the constable, leading him to be-
lieve that they would substantiate cer-
tain serious charges against Col-
linson, and then going back on their
stories altogether. Not that Mr. Collinson
had been altogether blameless. He should
rejoice that the investigation had been held;
if he had taken proper precautions and ob-
tained a doctor when he saw how seriously
ill Mrs. Roberts was, it would have obvi-
ated the possibility of any trouble in the
case. Really there was nothing special in
Mrs. Roberts' death. The woman had sim-
ply been, in plain words, "a common
drunk," and she had come to her death from
the continued use, or abuse, of alcohol—that
and nothing more.

The jury then retired and, after a short
deliberation, returned the simple verdict of
"death from natural causes," being then
dismissed.

DANGEROUS PERSONS.

British Executive Not Possessed of the Same
Powers of Expulsion as Some Euro-
pean Nations.

LONDON, Feb. 19. — In the House of Com-
mons to-day Right Hon. Herbert Asquith,
Home Secretary, replying to questions on the
subject of the anarchists, said that in most
European nations the Executive possessed
powers to expel dangerous persons that were
not given under the constitution of Eng-
land. Through the exercise of this power
on the part of the executives referred to ob-
jectionable characters frequently came to
England without notice being given to the
British government by the authorities of the
country from which these characters
had been expelled. The Government, he
added, was not of the opinion that any
necessity had arisen to change the law of
Great Britain, which was sufficient for her
own protection and for the due perform-
ance of her international duties. The Gov-
ernment, Mr. Asquith further said, was
anxious to co-operate in any practical
measures dealing with the anarchists, and
similar enemies of society. Similar efforts
may most fruitfully be taken, not through
the extension of the power of expulsion, but
by a constant interchange of information
and by protective action between the Gov-
ernment and the police authorities of the
different nations. Mr. Asquith's remarks
were greeted with cheers.

WILLIAM AND BISMARCK.

The Kaiser Returns Bismarck's Visit—Warm
Congratulations on all Sides.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Emperor William to-
day returned the visit which Prince Bis-
marck made to His Majesty at Berlin. He
was accompanied by a suite of five officers,
and proceeded to the Lehrte Railway sta-
tion, where the Imperial train was in wait-
ing to convey the party to Friedrichshagen.
On the way to the station the people
who knew the Emperor's destination,
cheered him heartily. At Friedrichshagen
extensive preparations had been made to
welcome the Emperor. The members of
several veteran societies had volunteered
their services as guards of honor and to guard
the approaches to the station. Special
trains will run from Hamburg, and
other places to accommodate the crowds
that desired to be present at Friedrichshagen
when the Emperor arrived. By the time
the Imperial train had started from Ber-
lin, thousands of persons were in the
vicinity of the Friedrichshagen station
all congratulating themselves and the coun-
try upon the reconciliation between the
Emperor and the old ex-Chancellor. The
crowd was not allowed to approach too close
to the station, the guards keeping a wide
space open around it.

Prince Bismarck, Dr. Schweninger and
Dr. Chrysander awaited at the station the
coming of the Emperor. When the Imperial
train stopped, His Majesty, who was attired
in naval uniform, sprang from the platform,
and Prince Bismarck, taking the hand of
the Emperor, which was extended to him,
bowed and kissed it. The party
immediately proceeded to the Prince's re-
sidence, where Princess Bismarck, who was
in the main hall, warmly welcomed His
Majesty. Neither Count Herbert nor Count
William Bismarck was present. The Em-
peror William was in high spirits when he
arrived.

THE "NITHEROY."

She Is Fired Upon While Leaving Rio—U. S.
Minister Thompson's Peculiar Course
of Conduct.

(Copyright 1894, by the United Press.)
RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 19.—The cruiser Ni-
theroy left this harbor at an early hour,
last night. As she passed out she ex-
changed signals with Forts Santa Cruz and
San Joao at the entrance of the bay. Be-
fore she reached the forts she was compelled
to pass Fort Villegagnon, which is held by
the insurgents. The gunners at this fort
fired two shots at the cruiser; but their aim
was bad and they did not succeed in hitting
her. The Nitheroy had on board 300
regular troops. It is supposed that her
destination is Santos. Strong hopes are
entertained of an early and decisive action
between the government forces and the in-
surgents.

The course of Hon. Thos. L. Thomson,
American minister, is still the subject of
adverse comment in some quarters. It is
charged by some Americans and others here
that he is taking to himself the credit for
the protection of the American merchant-
men given by Rear Admiral Benham. It is
still the subject of comment that Mr.
Thomson lives at Petropolis, the summer
resort twenty-eight miles north of Rio
Janeiro, while the British and other minis-
ters continue to reside in the city. His re-
sidence in Petropolis, however, is easily ex-
plained on the theory that he does not want
to run the risk of contracting yellow
fever, which is epidemic in Rio Janeiro, and
Petropolis is always free of this scourge.
There is some uncertainty arising from his
residence there, American interests in this
city being left in the hands of a young man
in the office of the Consul-General.

HONDURANS DEFEATED.

Nicaraguan Troops Vanquish and Drive Their
Assailants Into the In-
terior.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The steamship
Miranda arrived here to-day from Blue
Fields, Greytown, and other Central
American ports, and brings further war-
like news from Nicaragua. Mr. James
Rankine, agent of the Miranda, a passenger
on the vessel, spoke of the events down
there. He said several battles recently
occurred between the troops of Honduras
and Nicaragua. Two days before the steamer
left Greytown, Mr. Rankine heard
of a battle that took place at
Cape Giers, on the river Wauko, which
divides the two countries. He did not
know the number of troops engaged, but
the battle was said to be a hot one for a
Central American fight. "Only four were
killed," he said, "but one of the killed
was Lt. Strong, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who
was fighting for Nicaragua."

He was leading a company in a charge
against an ambushed body of Honduras
soldiers when shot down. Mr. Rankine
said there were quite a number of Ameri-
cans among the Nicaraguan troops, and
they were noted for their energy and dash.
The Miranda carried 170 Nicaraguan
soldiers from Greytown to Blue Fields,
the capital of the Mosquitto country.
The soldiers carried by the Miranda were
under command of a colonel and several
captains. They were mostly boys and were
poorly armed. In the battle the Hondur-
ans were defeated and driven into the in-
terior.

ARRESTED AS A SPY.

A Pretended Canadian Immigration Agent
Taken in Charge by the Italian
Authorities.

TURIN, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Pine
Rolo, twenty-one miles from this city, an-
nounces the arrest of Captain Gustaf, who
is suspected of being a French spy. The
prisoner says that he was sent by the Cana-
dian Government to recruit emigrants. He
had seven thousand francs in paper and gold
in his possession. Before he was taken into
custody he was watched for some time
prowling about the fortress of Fenestrolle
and engaging in conversation with the sol-
diers there.

The Colonna.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Prince Colonna stated
that he did not believe his wife made
the statement that there was a conspiracy
formed by the Prince to abduct one of her
children and hold it as a hostage.

CAPITAL NOTES.

A Dutch Trade Mark Case—The U. S.
Reward a Canadian
Captain.

Senator Scott on Separate Schools—
Indian Ponies for Canadian
Polo Clubs.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—Judgment was given
by Justice Burbridge to-day in the trade
mark case of De Kuyper vs. Van Dalken,
both parties being manufacturers of gin in
Holland. The judge, for want of jurisdic-
tion, refused to enjoin the defendants from
using their trade mark, which the plaintiffs
claim is an infringement of theirs; but or-
dered the defendants to rectify the same in
certain respects in which it was invalid.

The U. S. Government has awarded a
gold watch and chain to Captain Burke,
of Collingwood, for heroism on Lake Huron,
last October.

Senator Scott in an interview, to-day,
says that the separate school supporters who
memorialized Archbishop Duhamel are
favored by the body of Catholics.

A carload of Indian ponies is coming East
in the spring for the use of polo clubs to be
formed in Eastern cities.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

No Demand for Grey Cotton.

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—Owing to the ab-
sence of orders for grey cottons, the Hoch-
elaga mills of this city have closed down,
throwing a large number of work people out
of employment. The reason for the re-
markable falling off in the demand for grey
cottons is because the farming community,
which used it exclusively, is now using a
white cotton instead, and hence there is an
increased demand for the latter and a com-
parative neglect of the former. The conse-
quence is that while there is not sufficient
call for grey goods to keep Hochelaga fac-
tory going, mills running on white goods
are very busy.

Roller Mills Burned Down.

DUNNVILLE, Feb. 19.—The roller mills
here, owned by Alvin Drake, were burned
last night. Loss, \$15,000.

Remored Booding.

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—La Patrie says that
several charges of booding against one of
the Ottawa ministers have been submitted to
the Governor-General, and that the latter
has demanded an explanation from the Gov-
ernment.

Protestant Protective Association.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—Archbishop Walsh,
of this diocese, in a discourse delivered in
St. Basil's church yesterday, said that the
Catholic church which had conquered em-
pires by her endurance and her patience
could easily conquer the Hell-born society
(meaning the Protestant Protective Asso-
ciation) which seeks to interfere with the
rights of Catholic citizens.

Connolly and McGreevy.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—It is learned that the
Dominion cabinet will take up next week
the petitions sent to the Governor-General
in favor of the release of Connolly and
Thomas McGreevy, now serving a year's
imprisonment for conspiracy to defraud the
Government. The Premier, it is said, is
preparing a report to the Governor in coun-
cil on the matter, which will recommend
pardon on the grounds that both men have
already suffered sufficiently to satisfy jus-
tice. Before a week is over the likelihood
is that Connolly and McGreevy will be free
men.

Valuable Trotters Burned.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—The stables of Robert
Stewart were destroyed by fire this morn-
ing. Among the valuable trotting horses
burned were Ansonia, Redmond, Edmond,
Grimsby, Remona, Ansonia, Lucy, Onion
and a two-year-old by Ansonia—Factory
Girl, the property of Fred and William
Moore. Total loss, \$30,000.

Oarsman Haulan.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—Haulan, the oarsman,
has reconsidered his determination to retire
and will participate in the Austin, Tex.,
regatta, rowing in doubles with Gaudaur
and possibly starting also in the singles.
He is also prepared to join Gaudaur and
make a match with Sullivan and Harding,
the English scullers, who are looking for
such a match.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge—Destructive Fire
—A U. S. Defaulter Voluntarily
Goes Back.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 19.—(Special)—The Man-
itoba Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows begin
their session here to-morrow.

John Purcell, an aged rancher who, last
December, near Lethbridge, shot and killed
Tom Akers, as claimed in self-defence, has
been found guilty of manslaughter, with a
strong recommendation to mercy. He re-
ceived a three year's sentence.

The residence of Frank Gustin, a well
known farmer of Alexander district, was
totally destroyed by fire yesterday, with all
its contents.

Hackett, of Portland, Maine, who recently
skipped to Winnipeg with \$11,000 trust
funds, has finally decided not to resist ex-
tradition proceedings, and will be taken
back to-morrow.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

The Government Will Insist on Its Adoption
by the Lords Without Alteration.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Home Secretary As-
quith has written a letter in which he
declares the Government will insist upon
the passage by the House of Lords of the
Employers' Liability bill in the exact form
in which it was originally passed by the
House of Commons.

Get your Whale Oil Soap for killing all
insect pests on fruit trees at Pender's.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Doings of the Vancouver Licensing Board—Logger Held Up Near Terminal City.

Mining Matters in the Kootenay Country—Comox Coal for Frisco Fair.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.
VANCOUVER, Feb. 19.—O. S. Spencer won in the final billiard tournament at the Metropolitan club.

The funeral of Mrs. A. L. Sherer took place yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Sherer had been married but three months.

Roland McDonald, a logger, was held up at the point of a revolver on the railroad track in front of the city at 10 o'clock this morning by two well-dressed highwaymen. McDonald had nothing but a pen-knife and a plug of tobacco on him, and the disgusted robbers slunk away.

Geo. E. Berteaux, one of Vancouver's most prominent citizens, died suddenly on Sunday morning. The deceased was at one time vice-president of the Board of Trade, and was held in high esteem in this city.

The new license board met this morning, when a number of licenses were transferred. Applications for licenses for the Jubilee, Germania, Cabinot, Fountain and Terminus were laid over pending examination of the premises. The application for a new Gambinus was laid on the table.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Kootenay Star.)

The Riverside mining claim on Trout lake has opened up well under the careful management of Messrs. Hoar and Edwards. The vein is fully five feet wide, is persistent in both strike and dip and runs northwest by southeast. The formation enclosing this richly mineralized vein is graphite, slate and schist, which extends all over this portion of the Lardreau district. The vein shows up three feet of nice quartz at the end of the fifty-foot drift they have just completed. The quartz is sulphide in character, yielding silver and gold, the precious metal predominating. The quartz assays from \$17 to \$40 in gold. H. A. Brown, the lucky owner, expects to continue work as soon as supplies can be got in.

The Nelson Tribune makes a great mistake in saying that the route to Nakusp via Revelstoke has been closed for some time. The road is still open and has not been closed all winter. Four of McGillivray's four-horse teams have been employed between Revelstoke and the Green Slide, from whence to the head of the lake a great deal of freight has been carried by other teams. The new steamer Arrow has been making daily trips between Nakusp and the head of the lake, taking passengers and freight both for Nakusp and New Denver. Boutrie Bros. alone have sent down over twelve tons this winter to their branch stores at Nakusp and New Denver.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 19.—The steamship Wellington took down several blocks of coal on her last trip, for exhibition at the Mid-winter Fair.

The Wellington Choral Society has arranged to give a concert in town next Saturday evening. The entertainment will be held in the Y. M. C. A. hall.

President Dempster, of the Y. M. C. A., at Saturday evening's weekly concert publicly announced that for the future the association would be more careful in taking up with travelling entertainers. He stated that the association was entirely opposed to such teachings as Cozzens', which he declared were harmful and calculated to do injury to the young.

Work on A. R. Johnston & Co.'s new wharf was commenced yesterday, and will be carried on without further delay. The new wharf is badly needed, and will prove a great benefit to the city.

Sailed: Steamer Montserrat.

Judge Harrison this morning sentenced John Hanlon alias Kelly, to two years at hard labor, he having pleaded guilty to larceny from the Grand hotel.

CRANBROOK AND ITS PROPRIETOR VINDICATED.

(From the Vancouver World.)

Last week a very bitter and vindictive attack was made upon the Hon. Col. Baker, Provincial Secretary, Minister of Education and Minister of Mines, in the House of Assembly, the principal in the affair being the Hon. Robert Beaven. Hitherto that gentleman has not deigned to stoop to what may very properly be termed dirty political or shady party work, and those who know him are more than surprised that he should have allowed himself to be made the cat's-paw of others less cunning and crafty than he is generally credited with being. If it is true, as is reported, that lots were cast by the Opposition and that it fell to Mr. Beaven to formulate the attack, party exigencies will be made by him the stalking horse upon which he expects to occupy a saddle for the unenviable part he played in the scandalous affair. It is a rare occurrence in public life where a leader endeavors—as Mr. Beaven undoubtedly did—to take advantage of an opponent, who, in the conduct of his business, is known to be an honest, upright gentleman, as Hon. Col. Baker on all sides is admitted to be, to endeavor to show him up as an unenviable individual, and were it not that the gallant Colonel's character and reputation are established and well known, the uncontradicted reports sent out by the Opposition press would assuredly be productive of much harm, financially, to that gentleman, and that such was the object of the attack by those taking part in it does not admit of any manner of doubt. Instead, however, of falling heavily upon his head, the missile rebounded with double vengeance upon those who thought they had unearthed a mare's nest that would result in their getting control of British Columbia's strong cash box. But in this, as the sequence will demonstrate, they were woefully mistaken. Of a few in the Opposition, Mr. Kitchen for instance, anything might be expected, but from the leader of that party totally different things were anticipated.

Desiring to get at the bottom of the whole matter, the World has taken the trouble to glean many facts connected with the Cranbrook estate. A gentleman who is well-known in the vicinity of Fort Steele, on the coast, and in fact throughout the whole Province, and who is in a position to vouch for the correctness of his statements, says that the survey of Col. Baker's estate was made by Mr. Cummins in 1889, before he was a Government employee, and four years prior to Col. Baker becoming a Minister of the Crown, or a member of the Cabinet. It was quite the proper thing then for Mr. Cummins to prepare a report of his work from the field notes he had

taken. No one else was familiar with the estate, and no valid objection can be raised against either Col. Baker or Mr. Cummins in this connection. Part of the domain was purchased by Col. Baker in 1886, when he gave \$21,000 for 640 acres, with about 50 head of cattle and the same number of horses, farm buildings, etc. Since that period the value of the property has increased enormously because of its being at the entrance of the pass leading to Kootenay lake across the Selkirk, being likewise the only pass available for a railroad from that point to Rogers' Pass, where the C. P. R. now runs. The distance from Fort Steele is about 200 miles; and the further fact that C. P. R. engineers have located the Crow's Nest Pass line right through the Cranbrook estate adds to its value and importance. An English gentleman of means paid Cranbrook a visit a short time since, and after remaining some ten days, making a personal exploration of the place and its vicinity, was so well pleased with what he saw that he made Col. Baker an offer of \$100,000 cash for his property, but it was declined with thanks.

As illustrating the value of similar lands to those of Col. Baker in that section of the province, a ranch containing 160 acres and 50 head of cattle changed ownership some six years since for \$3,000, and eight years ago 800 acres with 300 head of cattle, 16 miles from Cranbrook, were sold for \$13,500. At St. Eugene's Mission, two miles distant, there is a large industrial school and a farm attached. At Fort Steele, close by, are located the Government offices, a good-sized hotel and a couple more in course of erection. Within a radius of 12 miles there are settled the following gentlemen, who are in the ranching business: Capt. Parker, Messrs. R. L. T. Fairbairn, Harmony & Brother, Clark, Fenwick & Brother, Humphrey, Norbury, McVittie, Phillips, Baker, Edwards, Kelly, Mather, Moore, Goodrich, Hanson, Johnston, Dewar, Funk, Ericks, Boyle, Dowell, Seventh, Hill, Hoff, Carlin and others. Wild Horse creek settlement, only six miles away, has extensive hydraulic mining works in progress and likewise valuable quartz mines, which are being opened. This is essentially a valuable mineral district, and in the neighborhood of the Cranbrook estate there are a large number of prospectors, and constantly increasing. The estate has a river frontage of eight miles along the banks of the Kootenay, which is a navigable stream, and upon which steamers ply during the season of navigation. The soil is fertile. Says our informant: I have seen growing in Col. Baker's garden, without any forcing process being resorted to, cucumbers, vegetable marrow, black wax beans, peas, lettuce, carrots, turnips, beets, cabbage, cauliflowers, potatoes, onions, etc. One cabbage which I saw weighed 2½ pounds. A sunflower measured 3 feet 4 inches round the seed bed. Two acres planted to potatoes yielded 42,000 pounds without manure, whilst twelve acres of oats yielded about sixty tons of oat hay. Thirty bushels of wheat to the acre has been grown, and barley to great perfection.

Such in brief is an outline of the estate Colonel Baker, as is well known, has been offering for sale for the past couple of years. Those who are familiar with it and the prospects in store for that section of the country aver that at the price named in the prospectus it is an exceedingly good bargain. We, like thousands of others throughout the Province, failed to observe how the hon. gentleman erred in allowing his brokers, who endeavored to float the scheme by organizing a syndicate in London to purchase the estate, to mention the fact that he, as the owner, was a member of the Government of British Columbia. The name of Sir Joseph Trutch, a gentleman well known in this Province and Canada generally to be the pink of honor and honesty—was likewise mentioned. We have yet to learn that because one happens to hold a portfolio and is a sworn Minister of the Crown, an adviser to Her Majesty's constitutional representative, he is to be debarred the right of selling his own, or that his agents are not to be permitted to mention the fact that it belongs to a person occupying an exalted position in the country of his adoption. Such an idea is simply preposterous and worthy only of the few on the left of the Speaker who so wantonly assailed Col. Baker. He, finding himself unable to work the estate as it ought to be developed to render it a success, was endeavoring to induce capitalists to join in the enterprise, and by the aid of increased capital two, possibly three blades of grass would be made to grow where none grew before, and thus Col. Baker and those associated with him would become benefactors to this country and its inhabitants. Well, indeed, many of those who are opposed to the Government of Mr. Davis blush with shame at the conduct of such as Hon. Mr. Beaven, J. C. Brown, Thos. E. Kitchen, and—shall we say it—F. L. Carter-Cotton, in their efforts to bring ruin and disaster upon a gentleman who never did his assailants or those belonging to them the slightest harm. On the long blood roll of honorable achievements in Britain's proudest wars the name of Lieut. Col. James Baker stands pre-eminent. His record in the Royal Horse Guards, Blue, is an untarnished one, and in the 8th Hussars he fought for Queen and country in the Crimea. Medals and a clasp are his reward for gallantry displayed at the battle of Tchernaya and the siege and fall of Sebastopol. Born of a family that has faced danger with the intrepidity of heroes, and won, it is unlikely that his miserable detractors, who cannot point to a single useful thing done by them during their picaresque careers, will accomplish the ruin they seek. The electors of this province will judge between the honorable soldier and upright statesman and his enemies when they have an opportunity afforded them of expressing their feelings at the polls. Upon their decision we are content, and should be, to rely.

The Advertising

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within bounds of reason because it is true it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which, in the moment's hesitation, would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

Hood Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

We are looking for a "Good Spring Trade," and our customers are always looking for something really "New." When passing, drop in at Vetter's, on Fort Street. You will see just what you want.

I X L Carving Set at Cheapside.

CANNERY FOR SALE

AT FRASER RIVER, B. C.

Fully equipped and in good running order. For particulars apply to

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD. LBY.

Salmon Cannery and Store for Sale

At Gardner Inlet, fully equipped, and in good running order, with or without steamer "Clara Young," also

750 boxes G. C. Tin Plates, "Lydbrook," tin-lined cases, and 3,500 lbs. each Pig Lead and Pig Tin, to arrive per "Astoria," due Victoria early in April. For full particulars, apply to

MARTIN & ROBERTSON,

BURDOCK'S CURES BLOOD BILTERS

Constipation or Costiveness is an annoying and dangerous complaint caused by irregularity of the bowels, which produces disastrous results to health, causing biliousness, bad blood, dyspepsia, etc. B.B.B. acts perfectly to cure constipation and remove its effects. If you have never tried it, do so now.

IT NEVER FAILS.

"Was very bad with Costiveness, and one bottle of Burdock's Blood Bitters cured me. Would not be without it."

Mrs. Wm. Finley, Jr., Bobcaygeon.

Advertisements under the heads of Lost, Found, For Sale or To Let and Situations Wanted will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTS.

WANTED—Small furnished house, or part, with separate cooking arrangements. Apply G. H. A., Colonist office. feb-21

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address; liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros. Co., nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. jan-10-16

WANTED—Locomotive fireman wants a situation on a railroad in British Columbia; new road preferred. Address John S. Richardson, No. 4 Weldon street, St. Albans, Vt. feb-14

WANTED—A lady to sell roses, shrubs and other ornamental nursery stock from one of the largest Canadian nurseries; pleasant and profitable. Apply at once. Brown Bros. Co., Portland, Ore. feb-13

WANTED—In a private family, convenient to postoffice, a furnished room, by a single gentleman, where he would feel at home. Address P. H., Colonist office. feb-17

WANTED—Twenty first class quarry men and scabblers at Koksilah Quarry, on E. & N. Railway. feb-16

AN ENGLISH LADY, highly educated, desires a few pupils for Music, Singing, French and German. All or any subjects taken. Terms moderate. A comfortable home is offered for a small boy or girl (with or without tuition) in an English (small) family, near the Central school. Terms moderate. Apply to this office. feb-13

WANTED—500 steady customers, with the cash to buy the old reliable Wellington Coal, weight and quality guaranteed. Apply to Hall, Goepke & Co. jan-11

WANTED—Good, live, active representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Kailua Fuel Saver and Fuel gator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and families readily use this compound. Address, with stamp, The Kailua Fuel Co., Windsor, Ont. no-25

STAMPS WANTED—Old Canadian, British Columbia and other stamps as used 25 to 50 years ago, for many I pay \$1 to \$5 each. George Lowe, 310 Spadina avenue, Toronto. my-20-17

TO LET OR LEASE.

FOR RENT—A well found furnished cottage, Enquire between 6 and 8 p.m., at No. 8 Avalon Road, James Bay. feb-13

TO LET—Furnished, an eight-roomed house, James Bay, close to sea, and train line. Address L. M., Colonist office. feb-16

TO LET—Furnished Cottage, six rooms, with or without an acre of hay land. Cow stable, with hay mow. Fine run for cows in neighborhood. Near the car line. Apply H. Croft, 72 Government st. feb-11

TO LET—Neatly furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen if required, 139 Michigan street, James Bay. feb-12

TO LET—Nice convenient cottages, 4 rooms, \$5.00; 5 rooms, bath, and modern improvements, \$10.00. Apply Mrs. P. Wilson, grocer, 125 Douglas street. feb-11

TO LET OR LEASE—\$20 per month, two-story house, with stone cellar and modern improvements; No. 21 Queen's avenue. Apply J. O. Tait, 155 Douglas street. jan-11

TO LET—Unfurnished rooms, adapted to light housekeeping; 42 Johnson street. Apply to J. C. Voss, Empire Restaurant, Johnson street. jan-11

TO LET OR FOR LEASE—23 rooms in the Victoria Theatre building, formerly occupied by Messrs. Ebdon & Hartnagel. For particulars apply to M. Strauss, 41 Fort street. jan-11

A FARM of 218 acres to lease; three-roomed house and barn; 70 acres under cultivation; to a responsible party this is an excellent chance. Apply J. E. Crane & Co., No. 30 Broad street. jan-11

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license; bar and bar fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Truncoo avenue. jan-11

TO LET—House and an acre of ground; water front. Gorge road; stables, etc.; hot and cold water; 20 minutes from tram; rent \$22.50. Apply to Swinerton & Oddy. feb-13

TO LET—Eight-roomed house; all modern improvements; five minutes' walk from postoffice. Heisterman & Co., 75 Government street. feb-12

TO LET—Two 5-roomed cottages, bathrooms; Bridge street; \$13.50; water paid. One 6-roomed house, Victoria West; good situation; \$12; water paid. Six-roomed cottage, Menzies street, James Bay; \$10; water paid. Nine-roomed house, Superior street, James Bay; \$24; water paid. Five-roomed cottage and stable, Alfred street, near Cook and Pandora; \$10; water paid. One 5-roomed house, John street; \$10; water paid. Five-roomed cottage, furnished, \$21, or with piano, \$23. Swinerton & Oddy, 103 Government street, upstairs. Place your houses to let on our list, as we often have enquirers we cannot suit. feb-12

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Furniture and good will of a nicely furnished flat, now let as offices, bedrooms and living-rooms; suitable for family. Apply 93 Yates street. feb-16

FOR SALE by private bargain, the new sailing schooner "Kilmeny," 19 tons register, now lying in the Inner harbor, Victoria, B.C. Apply to John A. Jamieson, 31 Government street, Victoria, B.C. feb-16

FOR SALE—CHEAP—

FOUR NEW SEALING BOATS.

Apply to Geo. Cassidy & Co., Vancouver. feb-9

BY PRIVATE SALE.

13 ACRES OF LAND in Lake District

Will be sold cheap and on easy terms if desired. Any of these pieces are well adapted for either FRUIT OR CHICKEN ranching. About an hour and a quarter's drive from Victoria, on main road; good springs, lasting the year round; close to the Victoria & Sidney Railway. For particulars apply to

SWINERTON & ODDY,

Real Estate Brokers, Accountants and Notaries Public.

103 Government Street—Upstairs.

N.B.—We have some amount loan on good security. feb-2

SNOWFLAKE AND SUPERB FLOUR

The choicest product of the Finest wheat

Makes more and better bread At "hard times prices"

VICTORIA FEED & PRODUCE CO.

feb-11

Pandora St., near City Hall.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

Builders' Hardware.

Locks, Hinges, Nails, Sash Weights, Cord Fasteners, Lifts, Pulls, Hooks, Bolts, Brackets, etc.

Loggers' Supplies.

Double and Single Bitted Axes, Cross Cut and Felling Saws, Cant Hooks, Peavies, Ox Bows, Goad Sticks, Log Rules, Boot Caulks, Chains, etc.

Mechanics' Tools.

All kinds of Blacksmiths' and Carpenters'.

Wagons.

Team, Farm and Spring Wagons.

Carts.

Dump, Road and Speeding Carts.

ALL AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OR SEE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING.

MARVELOUS LINIMENT AND MIXTURE

Cures Rheumatism

—AND ALL KINDS OF—

SPRAINS, PAINS AND ACHES.

READ A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

Dean & Cryderman, Victoria, British Columbia,

GENTLEMEN, I was troubled with Rheumatism so bad I could hardly walk, and was cured by using your Marvellous Rheumatic Cure.

A. McNEILL, New York Hotel.

Dean & Cryderman, Victoria, British Columbia,

DEAR SIRS, I had a bad sprained ankle, used Marvellous Liniment and was entirely cured in three days.

GEORGE SCHMIDT, Stoltz Restaurant.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 17, 1893.

To Dean & Cryderman, druggists,

GENTLEMEN, With much pleasure I add my testimony to your valuable Marvellous Rheumatic Cure. For three months I suffered terrible pain. Could not move only by the aid of two sticks. I have only taken two bottles of the medicine and two of the liniment, and I can now go without sticks, and hope after the third bottle to go to work.

Yours very thankfully,

S. NORMAN, No. 48 Oswego street, corner Michigan street

DEAN & CRYDERMAN

SOLE AGENTS,

Corner Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS FIRMS

OF

JOBBERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

LANGLEY & CO.

Wholesale Druggists

Established 1868.

SEALERS! SEALERS!

We have ready this year a large quantity of

SAUER KRAUT.

FALCONER'S VINEGAR AND PICKLE WORKS, Victoria, British Columbia

BOUCHERAT & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

LENZ & LEISER,

Wholesale Dry Goods

LARGEST STOCK IN THE PROVINCE.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1854.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase) £600,000, \$2,920,000.

RESERVE £270,000, \$1,314,000.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - 80 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA: VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON (KOOTENAY LAKE).

IN THE UNITED STATES: SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Montreal Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia. IN UNITED STATES: Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency) New York. Bank of North Chicago, Chicago. AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. Deposits received from \$1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B. C., July 1, 1893. ap-5

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1878.

BANKERS

VICTORIA, B. C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL RATES OF INTEREST.

DRAFTS, ORDERS, TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED DIRECT ON OVER 10,000 CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, EUROPE, MEXICO AND CHINA.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT EVERY POINT.

GOLD DUST PURCHASED AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

AGENTS FOR WELLS, FARGO & CO.

ap-15-17

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, is our authorized Agent. This paper is kept on file in his office.

ARCHITECTS.

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, 104 Douglas Street. ap-18

JOHN TRAGUE, ARCHITECT, CORNER of Broad street and Truncoo avenue, Established 1862. feb-1

F. M. RATTENBURY, ARCHITECT, Legislative Block, Government Buildings, James Bay. feb-17

BAKERS.

VICTORIA STEAM BAKERY, M. R. SMITH & Co., 57 Fort Street, Factory 91 Niagara Street. P. O. Box 238. Telephone call 121. feb-1

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BANDITS SURRENDER.

Chris Evans, the Stage Robber, and His Comrade Morrell, Made Prisoners.

Utterly Fagged Out They Made Up Their Minds to Give Themselves Up

VISALIA, Feb. 19.—The outlaws Chris Evans and Morrell have surrendered to the sheriff. They were surrounded in Evans' house, the officers having been there since daylight. At 9:15 a.m. a messenger was sent to the house with a note from the sheriff advising them to surrender, in order to save life, as their capture was certain. About 10 o'clock, after the officers had waited an hour for the reappearance of Beason, who went into the cabin with a flag of truce, one of Evans' little boys came out of the front door with a note for Sheriff Kay. It read as follows: "Sheriff Kay:—Come to the house without guns and you will not be harmed. I want to talk with you, Chris Evans." The excitement increased, and the crowd surged around the officers as Kay set down by the road-side and wrote an answer. The little boy ran back to the house with it. A few minutes after another note was brought by the boy. It read as follows: "Dear sir. Send the crowd away and bring Will Hall along with you to the gate and we will talk. I will not harm you. You are the sheriff of this county and I am willing to make terms with you, but with no one else. I will step out on the porch when you come to the porch. (Signed) Chris Evans."

The bandits were evidently more afraid of the crowd than of the officers. They feared lynching, but no violence of any kind was even hinted at. Not many minutes later, and just at 10:30 o'clock, Sheriff Kay and Under-Sheriff Hall walked up to Evans' front gate, leaving their Winchester behind. Evans alone stepped out with Morrell.

Evans spoke quite pleasantly to them, and invited them in. Chris, was bareheaded, but Morrell had on a cowboy hat. Kay at once walked up to the porch and shook hands with Evans, who looked across the street and noticed some of his old friends, Marshal Gard among them, and laughingly called out, "What are you doing out there boys with you guns? Come in."

Evans was the coolest man in the crowd. Not a nerve twitched, not a quiver of his voice could be noticed. They were searched. Evans kissed his little boys good-bye and told them to come to the jail and see him. A dense crowd had gathered at the front gate by this time, and the officers had difficulty in making their way to the delivery wagon which was passing. They were put aboard it and safely lodged in jail.

In an interview with the agent of the United Press, Evans says they arrived last night utterly fagged out, having been on the move almost continuously and exposed to stormy weather. He is very reticent as to their location since the discovery of their camp near Camp Badger, and their unceremonious exit from it. He says that during last night he several times thought he heard parties creeping among the weeds around his house; but they were only a few, and he did not care much. However, at day-break this morning he saw he was completely surrounded, and the country was alive with deputy sheriffs. He then concluded that it was impossible to escape. He says that during the last few weeks he could have killed several deputies, but some had been old friends, and he did not like to kill them so long as he could avoid it. He laughs and chats with visitors, and seems the least concerned of any one.

Beason, who was held as a hostage, is an old friend of Evans. He says that when he rapped at the door of the cabin Evans appeared with a gun in his hands, and, after he had ascertained what he wanted, jerked him into the cabin and immediately slammed and locked the door. He then told him the exact situation on the outside, and asked his advice. Beason told him the whole country was aroused; that hundreds of men, armed with rifles, shotguns and revolvers were concealed behind every fence, outbuilding and point of vantage, and it was impossible for them to escape, as the officers were only waiting for the women and children to be removed to make a determined attack on the house. Finally, Evans concluded it would be impossible to escape and, making virtue of necessity, surrendered. He looks very thin and pale, as though he had passed through a severe spell of sickness. There is great rejoicing here at the capture, as many persons had reason to fear his vengeance for giving information to the officers, and there was a general belief that some valuable lives would be lost before he could be captured. He is now safely lodged in the county jail, and it is safe to say will not be given any opportunity to escape.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Market Again Quiet—Sterling Exchange Advances and Has a Tendency to Stiffen the List.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Wall Street markets were quiet again to-day. As usual of late the industrial monopolized whatever little speculative interest there was. This was clearly seen when it was stated that the total transactions at the board footed up 153,915 shares, and of this small amount American Sugar figured for 58,000; Whiskey for 28,000, and Chicago Gas for 20,000 shares. Burlington & Quincy, which was the most active railway stock, the lists, was traded in only to the extent of 7,600 shares. The comparative activity in industrial stocks was due to advices from Washington that the Senate sub-committee on finance would report in favor of the House sugar schedule. At the same time firms with Washington connections were heavy sellers of sugar stock, under which the prices receded 1 1/2 to 7 1/2, while the preferred fell 1 1/2 to 8 1/2. Whiskey had a sympathetic decline of 1 1/2 to 26 1/2. Chicago Gas was forced down from 63 1/2 to 62 1/2 and U.S. Rubber preferred from 83 to 82. Chicago Gas was weakened also by reports about the passing of the spring dividend. Later on the stock developed a little more strength. The railway list was neglected, and the changes, except in one instance, were merely fractional. Missouri Pacific sold down 7 1/2 to 25 1/2; Louisville & Nashville, 1/2 to 45 1/2; Burlington & Quincy, 1/2 to 75; and Rock Island, 1/2 to 65 1/2. In the case of Burlington sales were better 60 1/2 per cent. below the price in the regular way. Near the close sugar rallied rapidly to 78 1/2, and this had a tendency to stiffen the whole list. The rise in sterling exchange had little effect, although it was conceded that if the strength continued the shipments of gold are likely, in the near future, to be the cause of a scarcity of bills. American tobacco attracted some attention, the stock

rising 2 to 7 1/2. The rise was ascribed to manipulation. Closing bids: Atchison, 11 1/2; Burlington & Quincy, 75 1/2; Canada Southern, 49 1/2; Canadian Pacific, 68 1/2; Central Pacific, 13 1/2; Chicago, Cincinnati & Columbus, 46; Delaware & Lackawanna, 16 1/2; Erie, 16 1/2; Wells Fargo, 12; Lake Shore, 126; Louisville & Nashville, 45 1/2; Missouri Pacific, 21 1/2; New York Central, 98; New England, 10 1/2; North American, 4; Northern Pacific, 4 1/2; Northern Pacific, preferred, 17 1/2; Northwestern, 109; Oregon Improvement, 12; Pacific Mail, 17 1/2; Reading, 21 1/2; Rock Island, 65 1/2; Southern Pacific, 22 1/2; St. Paul, 50 1/2; Texas Pacific, 87 1/2; Union Pacific, 17 1/2; Western Union, 83 1/2; Bar Silver, 63 3/4 per ounce. Money on call, 1 to 1 1/4. Foreign exchange sterling, 4 80 1/2 for 60 days, and 4 88 1/2 on demand. Union Pacific firsts of 1896, 10 1/2. Central Pacific firsts of 1895, 16 3/4 bid.

INCREASED GOLD PRODUCTION.

(San Francisco Call)
Treasury statistics indicate that the gold production of the United States for 1893 will reach \$37,000,000, and that of the world probably \$150,000,000. That is the largest output for the United States since 1878, when, according to Valentine, it was \$37,576,030. Should the figures prove approximately correct for the world they will exceed the record of any previous year, with the possible exception of 1853. The Mint Report, Burchard, 1880, makes the production for that year \$155,500,000. Sir Hector Hay of the British Commission, on "Recent Changes in the Relative Values of Precious Metals" of 1887, makes it an even \$155,000,000. Apparently he and Director of the Mint Burchard went to the same original sources of information. Dr. Adolph Soetbeer does not give the figures for that year, but for the five preceding years, 1853 included, puts them at an annual average of \$132,500,000. Previous to 1887 the world's annual product for many years averaged in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. Since then it has steadily gained. In 1893 it was estimated at \$130,817,000. The South African mines are largely responsible for this increase. Sanguine observers say that we are only on the threshold of gold development in the Dark Continent. Prospecting has just begun in the gold-bearing mountains of Eastern Siberia and the Chinese Empire. From various parts of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains come frequent reports of new discoveries. An increase of \$4,000,000 in our output over last year indicates enlarged activity. From Mexico and Central and South America also come reports of fresh discoveries and the development of previously known deposits. Perhaps the estimate of \$150,000,000 for 1893 may be excessive, but undoubtedly production is substantially increasing. It is worth noting that the gain in the estimated production of gold in 1893, as compared with 1887, is greater than the world's average annual production of silver prior to 1870.

CABINET UNANIMOUS.

Determined to Mend or End the Upper House.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The World's London correspondent cables: I have the highest Liberal authority for contradicting the report sent to America that the dissolution of Parliament is probable within thirty days. I am assured that the Ministry is entirely harmonious; that Mr. Gladstone comes back with renewed vigor and a determination to carry through his great measures of reform, and that the recent action of the House of Lords has injected a new feature into the purposes of the Liberal party, perhaps the most important in its history—the "mending or ending" of the Upper House. Mr. Gladstone will not dissolve Parliament until that issue is made perfectly clear before every voter in Great Britain.

WRONGED WOMEN.

Thousands are Kept on in Suffering, and Many Die Owing to False Treatment.

Paine's Celery Compound is Woman's Best Friend.

A WINNIPEG LADY CURED.

It is a sad, melancholy and gloomy fact that so many women are wronged when sick and suffering. Thousands are kept on beds of languishing owing to false treatment, and we are inclined to believe that Milton thought of this class of dying women when he said:

"The angelic guards ascended, mute and sad,"
The common sense treatment of to-day, for weak, run-down and suffering women, is Paine's Celery Compound, nature's true restorer. This marvellous remedy is spoken of in every quarter of Canada, and men and women of all ranks and conditions are using it and finding a new life. It is folly to adopt any other mode of treatment when Paine's Celery Compound is doing such wonders.

A glorious example of the curing powers of the great compound comes from Winnipeg, Man. Mrs. H. Harbour writes as follows for the benefit of all women: "It is with great pleasure that I write to thank you for your wonderful medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. A month ago I was very sick and happened to see one of your publications, in which I read of others being cured. I concluded to try Paine's Celery Compound myself, and I now thank God for the wonders it accomplished for me. I was suffering from heart disease, kidney trouble and general weakness, and some days was not able to stand without experiencing great pain; my appetite was also very poor. Since I used the Compound I am able to get about the house and work, and can now eat anything put before me. I trust my testimony may lead many to try your valuable remedy."

AN assault case, with a counter information, charging malicious damage to property, was the chief item of business before the city police court yesterday.

Parties wishing to see a part of the World's Fair can do so by calling at T. N. Hibben & Co., where they have on exhibition the Austrian display of papers. Souvenir sheets of paper, containing watermark impressions of Washington and Cleveland given away.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE--A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

120 Head (more or less) Cows, Steers, 2-year olds, etc., etc., (about 60 or more to calve this spring), 1 pedigree Hereford Bull (rising 3 years.

7 Mares (In foal to a good stallion), 1 Horse, Pigs, Chickens, etc.

Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Fanning Mill, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.

Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies' and gent's), Bridles, etc.

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.

9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Root-house, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.

4 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corrals, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; about 2,500 Posts on the ground, ready for use, etc., etc.

Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly asserted that beef and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and lucrative market. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Cattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys. All buildings and fences about the farm are of a good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 180 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

The Climate is not severe, the land being about 1,100 feet above sea level; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. There is a weekly express in and out. Goods and supplies at wholesale can be procured on order and delivered in 48 hours.

The Title is by grant from the Crown, and is free of all encumbrances. Immediate possession can be given.

Important Railway works are now in progress within moderate distance, and two railway lines have been run to pass close to or through the estate, which can be reached in the spring in three days' journey from Victoria.

The South West Kootenay District, British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines this winter, is destined in the next year or two to become one of the richest and most important mineral centres in the world. Statistics show, that although the district is in its primary stage, the mines have developed ore veins rich enough to warrant the investment of over million dollars. When these mines come to be worked systematically, there will be an

Influx of Population, which will require beef and farm produce in large quantities. The limited quantity of really good farm land in the district to supply these requirements makes this

A BONANZA!

To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188.

TELEPHONE NO. 74.

—G.O.A.L.—

The New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL. | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL.

Used principally for Gas and Domestic purposes.)

(Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL.

House and Steam Coal.) Are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, a high illuminating power, unequalled by any other Bituminous Gas Coals in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

CHAS. HAYWARD,

Funeral Director & Embalmer

62 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

The largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province.

NOTICE.

Messrs. Brayshaw & Dalgarno have much pleasure in announcing that they have leased for a number of years the premises lately occupied by J. F. Book & Co. and R. Ray, corner of Broughton and Gordon streets, Victoria, as carriage builders and horse-shoers, and by strict attention to the trade in all its branches hope to secure a share of public patronage. Jobbing of every description turned out in first class style. Horses carefully and scientifically shod. All work guaranteed. ja20-3m

KEEFER & SMITH,

CIVIL AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS

Rooms 44 and 46 Five Sisters' Block, Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

\$10 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any party or parties injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,

C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. ja23

HANG WO HING KEE,

Importers and dealers in

Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods

No. 31 Cormorant Street,

P.O. BOX 569. 1/20th VICTORIA, B.C.

VICTORIA NURSERY.

P. T. Johnston & Co. offer for sale a large and varied stock of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Palms, etc. As they wish to clear a portion of their Nursery quickly, parties purchasing for cash before the end of October, can obtain great bargains. Nursery, St. Charles Street, off Cadboro Bay Road. Seed Store, 62 Douglas Street. Inspection solicited. Catalogues on application. cc3-dy&wky

MATERNITY (late Samaritan), Home, removed to larger premises at 10 Blenheim, corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home or to Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or to Mrs. Flumerfelt, George Road. tel7

VETERINARY :: SURGEON.

R. HAMILTON, M.R.C.V.S.

Office, Bowman's Livery Stables 1.57. Real dence, 100 Cadboro Road, tel. 537 in23

GEO. A. SARGISON

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Accountant & Agent,

48 LANGLEY ST.

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1894.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

BY

THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGENT, Secretary.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Per year (postage free to any part of Canada) \$10 00
 Six months 5 00
 Three months 2 50
 Per week (if delivered) 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Per year (postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States) \$2 00
 Six months 1 00
 Three months 50
 Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates:—line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:—
 More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 50 cents.
 More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents.
 Not more than one week, 30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted only for every day insertion.
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Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.
 Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.
 Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.50.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

A LITTLE TOO VENTURESOME.

In its article on "The Redistribution" the Times, on Saturday, said: "We quite confidently venture the assertion that the redistribution provided for in this bill could have been as well made two years ago as now. There is nothing to show that the Government's census inquiry has been of any help to it." This, like many of the confident assertions which our contemporary ventures, is wanting in both common sense and probability. If the Government had undertaken to distribute the representation before the results of the census were known, no matter how fairly the work was done, there would have been complaints of injustice from many quarters, and no doubt the Times would be among the first to protest, and its complaint would be loudest and would be continued the longest. It would condemn the Government for having undertaken so important a work without sufficient authentic information. It would ridicule a redistribution made by the rule of thumb, and it would be sure confidently to assert that if the Government had waited until they had obtained reliable data they would have arrived at very different conclusions.

If the Government had accepted the census returns and the supplementary information given by the Department of Agriculture as accurate, and based the redistribution on the assumption that the voting population of the Island is greater than that of the Mainland, it would have committed a grievous error, and the Times would have condemned them for their credulity and their simplicity in taking as correct figures which were palpably erroneous. If, on the other hand, in the face of those figures, they had given the preponderance of representation to the Mainland, there would have been many on the Island who would have considered that they had been unjustly treated, who would have accused the Government of precipitancy as well as of unfairness. The Times would, no doubt, have given all the aid and comfort it could to these justly indignant Islanders, and would have shown clearly that they had good grounds for their complaints. They might say, and in all probability would say, that the Government had promised, as far as was practicable, to apportion the representation according to the census; but they had in redistributing the seats in the Legislative Assembly flown in the face of the census, and distributed the seats in strict opposition to the promises they had made and the principles by which they professed to be guided. Our contemporary's magazine would then be choke-full of ammunition, and there is no doubt but it would make what it considered the very best use of it. By taking the course indicated by the Times the Government would have acted most unwisely, would have given cause for serious discontent, and would have played into the hands of its opponents.

By waiting until enquiry had been made as to the accuracy of the census the Government, while they have put no part of the Province to even an inconvenience, have been able to do full justice to every section of it, and to frame a redistribution bill with which even their bitterest opponents cannot reasonably find fault.

FAVORABLE TESTIMONY.

The News-Advertiser has nothing to say against the Redistribution bill, and it takes two articles in which to say it. Those articles are the strongest testimony in favor of the Government's measure that could be adduced. If there is a weak point in the bill, or if it does injustice to any section of the Province, the Advertiser would be quick to discover it, and would lose no time in pointing it out. As it has failed to show that the bill is faulty in any particular, its weak criticisms may be regarded as disguised commendation. The most that our Vancouver contemporary does, and the worst that it does, is to hint that there is something wrong with the clauses dealing with the voters' lists. As it does not condescend to go into

particulars it is impossible to tell what it finds fault with. When those clauses are closely examined it will be found that their object is to give every voter in the cities and districts an opportunity to get his name on a voting list before election day, and to prevent the names of those who have no votes, or who have no existence, being allowed to remain on the lists. This, as we understand it, is the object of a revision of the voters' lists, no matter under what law it is taken. Those who desire to stuff the lists with the names of bogus voters may complain of the system, but honest voters, no matter to what party they belong, must see that it is their best protection.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE.

Some two or three years ago there was talk of making an inland sea of the Great Desert of Sahara. It was said that the greater part of that dreary region is below the level of the sea, and all that was required would be to cut a ditch connecting the Desert with the Mediterranean, and it would soon be completely covered, to a considerable depth, with salt water. The results of this enterprise were pictured in glowing colors. A way would be opened up to the interior of Africa, and the climatic changes which such an immense body of water, in the heart of the continent, would bring about would be most beneficial. But it was found, on examination, that instead of being below the level of the sea the Sahara is some 1,500 feet above that point. So this project, which was confidently declared to be feasible, and of which such great things were predicted, was knocked in the head.

But the French theorists did not abandon the hope of being able to reach Central Africa from the north without being compelled to take a long a wearisome, and often a dangerous, journey across the Great Desert. They began to talk of constructing a railway across that arid region. The difficulties are very great, but it is believed that, in these days, science can accomplish anything short of a miracle. There is very little water in the desert, and the drifting sand would soon cover up a railway track. It was discovered almost by accident that water can be had in the desert by boring for it, and that all that is required to make the desert blossom as the rose is a plentiful and a constant supply of water. When this discovery was made it was proposed to make a line of oases across the desert. Each oasis is to be a railway station, where the trains can get water and other necessities. As for the material to build with, that can be conveyed by the road itself as it is being constructed. How the sand difficulty is to be surmounted is not said. This to the uninitiated appears to be insurmountable. But there is no such word in the Nineteenth Century engineer's dictionary as "impossible." So the French engineers do not suffer themselves to be discouraged by the fact that the sand drifts and often buries whole caravans, so that not a trace of them is found perhaps for years. The line is to be some fifteen hundred miles long. At its southern end it is to be forked, one branch ending at Timbuctoo and the terminus of the other is to be Lake Tchad.

The British have also their railway project to enable them easily to reach Uganda and other regions of the interior from the east coast. This enterprise is a much more modest one than the projected road across the Great Desert. Very little of the road to Uganda is actual desert, though water is scarce at certain seasons on part of it, and the region is infested by an insect whose bite is fatal to all beasts of burden. It is proposed to build a road across this difficult region. It has, in fact, been already surveyed, and it is hoped in time to continue it to Lake Nyanza. It is said that the occupation and the colonization of Uganda depend upon the construction of this railroad, for it is hardly to be expected that much can be made of a country, even by so enterprising a people as the British, which it takes three months to reach. No conveyance can be used on this route. The greater part of the journey must be made on foot, and all burdens must be carried on the backs of men. The great probability is that the British road will be built and in operation long before the French have begun to construct their line from Algeria to Timbuctoo.

A JUST VERDICT.

A man living near Whatcom leaving his house for a time attached a loaded gun to the door in such a way that any one opening it would receive the charge in his body. While he was absent a man opened the door and was mortally wounded by the trap gun. The owner of the house, Newell S. Barr, evidently thought that to guard his house against burglars in this way was perfectly legitimate. It does not seem to have entered his mind that his door might be forced open by a person who had no dishonest intention, or by one whose object it might be to save him from loss.

He was surprised, but not alarmed, when he was arrested for murder. He evidently believed that his trial would be a mere form and that no jury would be found to convict him for guarding his own property. But he was soon undeceived. He found that the trial was a serious matter, and that his life was in jeopardy. He, however, could not be brought to believe that the jury would convict him. But the jury did convict him of murder in the second degree.

The verdict was a just one. There are some people who imagine that they are warranted in proceeding to almost any extremity to preserve their property. Savage assaults are sometimes committed to deter persons from perpetrating comparatively trivial offences, or to punish them for having committed them. The law does not countenance any such proceeding. No one is justified in

using a deadly weapon against another unless his own life is in danger. It is not excusable to set a trap to kill even a house-breaker. The man who does so is looked upon by the law as a murderer in intent, and must bear the full responsibility of his act, if anyone is killed or hurt by the contrivance. If Barr knew this some time ago, he would not today have the blood of a fellow-creature on his head, he would not have been tried for his life, and he would not be compelled to expiate a dreadful crime in a felon's cell. Barr's fate will be a warning to all who think that there are many circumstances in which a man is justified in taking the law into his own hands.

"BREACHES OF PRIVILEGE."

The Times seems to have some rather misty notions as to what constitutes a "breach of privilege." A "practice" begun and carried on by departmental officials for their own convenience and at their own whim has not and never can have the force of law. Keeping back departmental reports appears to be one of these practices. When Mr. Charlton made his motion, Sir John Macdonald asked for time to consider whether or not legislation was required. After having looked up the law he said: "Looking at the Act I do not think that there is (any necessity for legislation) and that the resolutions can be adopted as they are. I would suggest, however, that the word 'rule' be altered to 'practice' in the first line. I do not think that there is any 'rule.' When Sir John Macdonald, after consulting the law, came to the conclusion that there was no 'rule,' we may take it for granted that it was not necessary to keep the Public Accounts and other official documents under lock and key until they were laid on the table of the House of Commons, and that the Minister who used them before the meeting of Parliament did not commit any breach of privilege. Mr. Charlton's resolution was in fact like chips in porridge, neither good nor harm. The Times' Ottawa correspondent, to whom it refers as an authority, evidently appears to be of this opinion, for he says that during the session of 1889, two years after the passage of Mr. Charlton's resolution, quoted by the Times, the Government "agreed to adopt the new system as advocated by Mr. White." So we see that the Times and its Ottawa correspondent do not agree as to the time when the new system was adopted or the person on whose recommendation the change was made. The Times and its Ottawa correspondent ought to settle this matter between them before it undertakes to lay down the law for the guidance of British Columbians.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is touched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

THE

Stanley House.

GREATER REDUCTIONS THAN EVER.

We have finished stock-taking, and find several thousand dollars' too much stock, which must be sold at once. In order to ensure a quick sale we will offer all

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, MILLINERY, MANTLES, JACKETS, CAPES, FURS, BLANKETS, COMFORTS, FLANNELS, ETC.

at greater reductions than ever. This is a chance to secure genuine bargains. An inspection invited.

W. S. HAMPSON

MANAGER, not cod

TO LET OR LEASE

COLONIAL METROPOLE,

With license, or bar and license separately. For further particulars apply to
 LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

THOMAS HOOPER, ARCHITECT.

Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government Street

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH SCHLITZ?"

SCHLITZ IS ALL RIGHT.

The World's Fair circus being over, the curtain having been rung down on the beer award burlesque, our friends will pardon us for making this short reply to the many enquiries that have been addressed to us, the purport of which was "and What is the Matter with Schlitz?"

Samples of all beers entered for award were submitted to the U.S. Government Chemist for a chemical analysis for Purity.

These samples were marked with numbers only, giving no evidence as to which brewery they emanated from, and were subjected to a searching scientific analysis by this thoroughly competent and conscientious chemist.

The highest number of points attainable for Purity were set down in the regulations at 45 points.

The report of the Chemist to the Jury, among others, showed the following:

ANALYSIS.											
No.	Specific Gravity.	Alcohol by Volume.	Extract.	Ash.	Polarization.	Albuminoids.	Qualitative Examination of Ash.	Hydrochloric Acid.	Sulphuric Acid.	Examination of Sediment.	Total.
12208	1.0139	5.61	1.98	0.27	0.99	0.3375	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
12209	1.0141	4.10	1.77	0.16	10.05	0.4250	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
12210	1.0120	4.35	1.26	0.22	7.01	0.5250	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
20996	1.0171	4.63	6.82	0.76	11.47	0.4500	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
20997	1.0161	4.39	5.59	0.22	9.43	0.6125	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
20998	1.0192	4.01	6.22	0.11	12.84	0.4700	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
20999	1.0211	3.61	6.51	0.16	11.28	0.3625	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Schlitz	1.0118	4.65	4.99	0.17	10.29	0.3925	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
20315	1.0145	4.15	6.01	0.26	7.08	0.5563	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
20317	1.0158	4.51	4.93	0.17	10.25	0.5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
											44.33
											HIGHEST AVERAGE

This showed beyond all dispute that of all beers exhibited those of the Schlitz Brewing Co. were the PUREST.

When this report came into the hands of the Jury the farce began, and the world knows how pitifully it has ended.

After serious irregularities were found, the matter was referred to a Court of Appeal, which, after reprimanding and censuring the Jury, decided that NO FIRST PRIZE be awarded, and that all medals be alike.

We received awards and medals for every brand of beer exhibited by us.

The chemical analysis shows to the public that Schlitz beer ranks the highest in "PURITY."

Respectfully,

JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING CO., Milwaukee.

1016 2w

WEILER BROS.

HAVE RECEIVED

A FULL LINE OF COCOA MATS

ALL SIZES

NEW LINES OF FLOOR CLOTH.

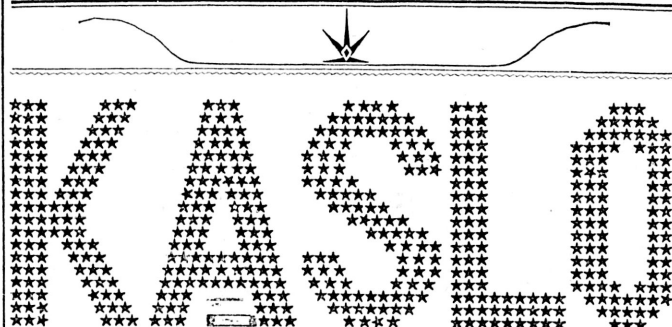
NEW RUGS in large variety.

NEW WALL PAPERS.

NEW FELT TABLE COVERS, Etc.

THE BEST POSSIBLE
 VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

51 TO 55 FORT ST



Kootenay Lake, B.C.

Is the centre of the Silver-Lead Mining Industry of the famous Slocan Region, which is now sending \$75,000 worth of Ore to Kaslo per week for shipment to the American smelters.

The right of way for the Kaslo-Slocan Railway has been cleared, and the bridge foundations have been put in place, so that the work of grading and track-laying may proceed at the earliest possible moment after the snow disappears.

The Kaslo-Slocan Region has many mines which, even at the present low price of silver, bring a return of \$100 to the ton. Mining men from all parts of the world say that it is the richest silver district known. The progress of development work in the mines verifies this statement.

Thousands of men will be employed in these mines. The natural base of supplies is Kaslo, which is admirably adapted for the purpose, being a beautiful townsite, situated on a bay possessing excellent shipping advantages.

The growth of Kaslo last year was very considerable. It is now an incorporated town, having a population of 2,000 people. That this population will be doubled before the end of the present year is unquestioned.

Kaslo offers to investors a most promising field. The opening up of the mines tributary to it must build up Kaslo. The development of these mines is now in progress. Many others will be worked as soon as easily accessible. An investment in a Kaslo lot and in improving the same will bring good results.

The Kaslo-Kootenay Land Co. control the original townsite. They are offering all property at reasonable prices and upon easy terms of payment. All inquiries for particulars will be promptly and fully answered.

Apply to

ROBT. IRVING, General Agent,

O. T. STONE, Agent,

Victoria, B.C.

Kaslo, B.C.

CHEAPSIDE.

GEO. POWELL & CO.,

Importers and Dealers In

: : GURNEY'S : :

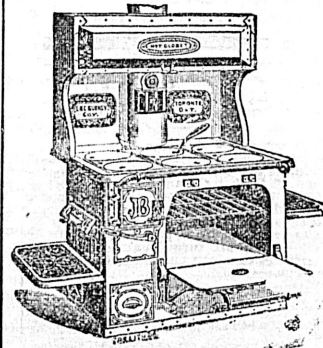
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TINWARE & HARDWARE
 CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

Have you Seen Their Duchess of
 Oxford Range?

IT'S A BEAUTY

CHEAPSIDE, - 127 Government Street.



EDUCATIONAL.

LINDEN HALL,

HEAD STREET, ESQUIMALT ROAD, VICTORIA, B.C.

A Select Private Boarding and Day School for Girls,

Will open February 28th, 1894. For further information apply to MRS. C. J. BENTON, ja8-1m

MADAME LAIRD,

TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

For terms apply at the Studio, 101 Vancouver street, corner Pandora. sa30

SHORTHAND.

Pitman's System, taught in twenty-five lessons for \$25. Proficiency Guaranteed. Apply C.D.S., 62 John St., Rook Bay. ap11

SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

Commencing to-day (Thursday, 8th inst.) all our stock of

DRESS GOODS, JACKETS, MILLINERY, MANTLES, Etc.

BELOW COST to clear, to make room for our spring stock.

Ladies' Cloth, double fold.....40c per yd
 Grey Balzo Dress Goods.....30c per yd
 Melton Cloth, double width.....25c per yd
 Shot Serge double width.....50c per yd
 Tweed D. Goods, 1 1/2 yds wide.....75c per yd
 16 yards White Cotton.....\$1 00
 14 yards Canton Flannel.....1 00
 12 yards Indigo Print.....1 00
 14 yards Flannellette.....1 00
 Jackets, \$1.25, \$4.50 and \$6.
 Lot of Ulsters at \$2 each.

SEE SHOW WINDOWS.

MANCHESTER HOUSE

88 YATES STREET.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1782.

UNLIMITED LIABILITY FOR INSURING every kind of property in all parts of the world, from Loss or Damage by Fire. More than \$10,000,000 in discharge of claims for Losses by Fire, has been paid by this Company since its establishment.

Prompt cash payments and full power to settle all Losses by Fire, without referring to the Head office in London.

THOS. C. NUTTALL, Agent, Government Street.

Established in Victoria in 1864. jy-1m&tf

CAPE BRETON ILLUSTRATED

Historic, Picturesque and Descriptive, by JOHN M. GOW, illustrated by the celebrated artist, JAMES A. STUBBS.

A TABLE OF CONTENTS—The English Puritan, The American Puritan, The Briton as an Organizer and a Colonist, The French as Missionary and Colonist, The Seven Years War, Description of the Town and Fortress of Louisbourg, The New England Invasion of Cape Breton, The First Siege of Louisbourg, The Second Siege of Louisbourg, The United States, Cape Breton, The Dominion of Canada, Attractions of Cape Breton for Tourists.
 29 Illustrations. Book contains 423 pages; good size type; size of page 8 1/2 x 5 1/2. Price—in cloth \$3.00, postage 15c; morocco, \$5.00, postage 20c. Sent to any place in the Dominion on receipt of price. Address—

R. A. BROWN & CO., Agents, ja30m-d&w 80 Douglas St., Victoria, B.C.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicious and nourishing beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shunt by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, no25 London, England.

PREPARE

FOR SPRING

By leaving your orders for Additions, Alterations, Repairs, Store and Office Fittings, or any Carpenter Work with

J. P. BURGESS,

10 Broughton Street

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

The stock in trade, fixtures, etc., formerly in possession of John Robert Kerr, at 45 Government street, are offered for sale. The stock can be inspected on the premises, where full information will be furnished by Mark W. Gill, attorney in fact for Joseph K. Gill, mortgagee.

The sale will be made under a power contained in a certain chattel mortgage from the said John Kerr to the said Joseph K. Gill, and duly filed in the Land Registry Office in the City of Victoria, B.C. ja23-tf

JOSEPH K. GILL.

ANDREW BYRNE,

Australian Producers' and Manufacturers' Agent
 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, VICTORIA.

Correspondents in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane.
 22 Advances made against consignments of Salmon, etc., to the Australian Market. no

W. B. SYLVESTER, 9-10 CITY MARKET

Offer a special lot of Show Birds, scoring 90 and 100 in the following lines, for sale for one week only.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK, COCKERELS, GOLDEN HAM BURGERS, FIRST PRIZE; GOLDEN HAM BURGERS, SECOND PRIZE; BROWN LECHORNS, WHITE LECHORNS, PARTRIDGE COCKENS.
 Any breed can be obtained on 2 days' notice. Thoroughbred eggs for hatching, 1010 t

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AUCTION SALES.

Feb. 22—Household furniture. H. Cuthbert & Co.
Feb. 23—Mortgage sale. Geo. Byrnes.

THE CITY.

THE Customs House sale, which was to take place to day, has been postponed indefinitely.

O. M. CROZIER was in the City Police court yesterday charged with vagrancy, the case going over until Thursday.

MRS. H. R. YOUNG, a native of Dorset, England, and 55 years of age, died on Sunday at the family residence in Saanich.

LEE GET, a Chinese dog fancier, will appear in the police court Thursday, a white citizen charging that the animal is both vicious and dangerous.

BISHOP PERRIN'S address, announced for to-day, will be given in the Cathedral school-room instead of the cathedral, the latter building being uncomfortably cold.

THE last two steamships arriving from the Orient brought sugar for R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd. The two consignments received amounted in all to 125 tons, of which 100 tons was brought by the Victoria and 25 tons by the Empress of China.

THE sale of work that the ladies of St. James Sewing Society, proposed to have held on Wednesday afternoon has been postponed until further notice on account of the weather. For the same reason there will be no stereopticon exhibition and lecture at Victoria West this evening.

THE case of John Silva and Robert Irving, charged with stealing a couple of horses under circumstances already reported, was up in the Police court yesterday, but was remanded till to-day. It was elicited that the two lads rode the horses very heavily, one of them falling and breaking its leg, on which account it had to be shot.

MEMBERS of the Victoria Rugby football club are reminded of the special meeting to take place in the rooms of the James Bay Athletic Association this evening at 8 o'clock. A large attendance is requested as the object for which the meeting is called, viz., the discussion of the club's connection with the proposed athletic grounds, is of vast importance to the game.

HON. MR. JUSTICE WALKER disposed of the following matters in Chambers yesterday: Leave was given to amend the statement of claim in the suit between Leiser and Cavaleky, costs of the application and the amendment, if any, to be defendant Cavaleky's in any event. By consent an order was made for an affidavit of documents from the plaintiff in *Lorimer v. Jensen*. Defendants applied in the case of McCallum v. Dickie to have action dismissed for want of prosecution, as plaintiff had not delivered a statement of claim within the specified time. The order was made by consent, with costs.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL attempt to burglarize the second-hand establishment of S. Coones, at 83 Johnson street, was made Saturday evening. A large pane of glass in one of the front doors had been removed, but finding his operations observed just when everything was ready for the robbery, the burglar made good his escape up Broad street. The Kindergarten school on Meares street was also visited by thieves either Saturday night, Sunday, or Sunday evening, and a good stove with its complete equipment of fittings, even to the poker, removed with other things. The clue in each case is discouragingly vague.

THE following are the names of the gentlemen invited to dinner by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor last evening: Mr. F. S. Barnard, M.P.; Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P.; Hon. Theo. Davie, Hon. F. G. Vernon, Colonel the Hon. James Baker, Hon. J. H. Turner, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Joseph Hunter, M.P.P.; Mr. C. A. Semlin, M.P.P.; Mr. G. B. Martin, M.P.P.; Mr. H. Croft, M.P.P.; Mr. D. M. Eberts, M.P.P.; Dr. G. L. Milne, M.P.P.; Mr. R. H. Hall, M.P.P.; Mr. S. A. Rogers, M.P.P.; Mr. F. C. Cotton, M.P.P.; Dr. Hugh Watt, M.P.P.; Capt. A. W. Jones, Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, Mr. A. W. Vowell, and Mr. E. A. Jacob.

ON Friday last the official inspection trip over the now completed line of the Victoria & Sidney railway was taken, the passengers being the officials and contractors of the road, the City Surveyor, the Surveyor-General for the Province, and a few invited guests. All the details were examined and commented upon, everything generally, considering the newness of the road, being found highly satisfactory, in many places the subject of commendation. The roadbed at several places will admit of the highest possible speed. Not a little portion of the praise bestowed was given to the rolling stock, which would be creditable to any of the old established roads across the continent. A formal trip will be undertaken shortly to declare the road open for passenger traffic.

M. B. LEAVITT'S brand new spectacle begins a two nights engagements at Victoria theatre this evening. The "Spider and Fly" can certainly be classed as a distinct novelty, containing as it does the brightest features of spectacle, pantomime, comedy, opera and high class vaudeville. The costumes have been lavishly supplied. The scenery, electric and mechanical effects are all new, and said to be magnificent. The company were mostly recruited abroad, though the several American artists who were prominent in last year's cast have been re-engaged. The chorus will be unusually attractive, numerous novelties have been added, and the music, songs and specialties are all new. This is the same company that presented this gorgeous spectacle at the World's Fair, Chicago, for one hundred nights to crowded houses. The same scenery, costumes and effects, of which there are two carloads, will be seen here. The transformation scene in the last act, illustrating American historical events from 1492 to 1893, is said to show the progress made in scenic art. There are fifty people in the production engaged from both continents, including comedians, vocalists, pantomimists, premier danseuses, specialty and burlesque artists. The famous Alhambra

ballet of sixteen pretty dancers, from the Alhambra, London, and the original French dancers, from the Folies Bergeres, Paris, are among the numerous features offered. Prices, \$1, 75 and 50c.

MESSRS. A. C. Anderson, T. E. Pooley, A. Malins and B. Wintemute have passed the preliminary examinations of the law society.

THE Y. P. A. of the Central church held their regular meeting last night, the time being pleasantly occupied with songs, readings, etc., furnished by members of the association. At the next meeting of the society there will be a debate on Free Trade vs. Protection, which promises to be very interesting.

PREPARATIONS are now complete for the entertainment which takes place this evening in the lecture hall of the Central church, when Rev. George R. Maxwell gives his humorous lecture on "Home," and the management guarantee a comfortably warmed hall and a pleasing entertainment for all those who attend. The musical programme which was published in Sunday's issue needs no comment, as those taking part are all well known local artists. During the evening refreshments will be served by the ladies.

A MODIFIED form of Dakota blizzard made its appearance Sunday evening, preceded by a mild snow storm. The wind blew with unusual severity from the north during the entire night and a greater portion of yesterday, driving the fine dry snow before it till every available opening in either window or door facing the north had received more than a comfortable share for the unfortunate people on whom it was visited. Towards last evening, however, the gale abated, and people were once more able to breathe freely and safely, without being reminded of passing over the chute of a toboggan slide. The atmosphere, too, became much milder, if damp.

A MOST enjoyable social was held in the hall of the First Presbyterian church under the auspices of the Y. P. L. A., last evening. The hour was pleasantly spent in games and conversation, enlivened by the following programme: Instrumental duet, Miss M. Nicholas and Mr. A. Huxtable; solo, Mr. Collier; solo, Mr. J. G. Brown; reading, Rev. Mr. Chisholm; song, Mr. B. Nicholas; duet, Misses Baker and Milne; recitation, Miss M. Nicholas; solo, Miss Field, and a recitation by Mr. Marwick. Refreshments were provided by the society. The programme for next Monday evening, in addition to other interesting numbers, contains a debate which promises to be of considerable interest.

THE wife of an unfortunate citizen, who for some time has been unable to obtain work, has of late been endeavoring to contribute to the support of the family by going out by the day, washing, ironing and doing domestic chores. A few evenings since, after a hard day's work she returned home to find that her fourteen-months-old baby whom she had left in charge of a little boy of seven, had fallen upon the stove and been very severely burned about the arms and head. The condition of the children when found by the almost distracted mother was most distressing, and the feelings of the worried woman on seeing her little ones so sorely situated, can be better imagined than described.

HAVING been a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, of the Sons of England and of the Foresters' order, the late Isaac Rogerson's funeral, on Sunday afternoon, was largely attended by representatives of each and all of these societies. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Solomon Cleaver at the family residence, Pandora street, while those who acted as pallbearers were: H. O'Neill, H. E. Smith, John Ellis, J. Cline, Geo. Mellett and Geo. Dunnigton. Among the sympathizing friends at the funeral of the late H. King, which also took place on Sunday afternoon, were the members of Calvary Baptist church, the deceased young man having for several years past taken an active part in the church work and made many intimate acquaintances in the congregation. Rev. Thos. Baldwin officiated at the house and the graveside, the pallbearers being: E. Morrison, G. Elliot, E. Vigor, R. Marwick and A. B. McNeill.

THE Jubilee Hospital board met last evening, with Mr. Charles Hayward in the chair, the others present being Vice-President J. S. Yates, A. Wilson, E. Crow-Baker, I. Braverman, G. H. Brown, Geo. Byrnes and H. Dallas Helmcken. Mr. J. S. Yates, the acting secretary, read an opinion from Hon. A. N. Richards to the effect that the Pemberton bequest could not be used as part of the general revenue of the hospital. The opinion was received, with thanks to Mr. Richards for his gratuitous legal services. It was decided that the secretary be requested to write to Mrs. Pemberton accepting her generous offer to add \$1,500 to the Pemberton bequest, provided it to the original \$2,000 be devoted to a maternity ward for the hospital. Applications for supplies to the hospital were referred to the committee of the month to act. Mr. E. Crow-Baker moved, seconded by Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, that in view of the financial condition of the hospital the City Council be requested to come to its assistance, and that the secretary be requested to ask for an appointment with the City Council to discuss the question. This was carried, and after disposing of some routine business the board adjourned.

A Cut
in
Dressmaking.

See White House Windows.

Geo. H. Maynard's great discount sale of boots and shoes starts this morning at 85 Douglas street.

French China Tea Sets at Cheapside.

The "New Goods" are arriving all the time at Weiler Bros. Some very pretty Japanese Crepes are among the latest arrivals.

Sheffield Cutlery Store.

Pocket knives, table cutlery, shears and razors in great variety at Fox's, 78 Government street.

THE ALDERMANIC BOARD.

Important Proposition Received From the Agricultural Association and Referred to a Special Meeting.

Denunciation of Grave Desecrators—A Hideous Practice at Present Going On at Ross Bay.

His Worship Mayor Teague presided at the Council meeting last night, around the board being Ald. Harris, Munn, Keith-Wilson, Ledingham, Baker, Dwyer, Styles, Humphreys.

City Engineer Wilmot submitted a fresh lot of estimates of works submitted for his opinion. Received and referred to the proper committee.

C. E. Renouf submitted the following resolution passed at a meeting of the Agricultural association:

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 19, 1894.

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, City of Victoria:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a resolution passed by the British Columbia Agricultural association, and to which I respectfully request your consideration:

Whereas the holding of an agricultural and industrial exposition in the city of Victoria is of great profit and benefit to the city, and to its business and agricultural community; and whereas it is necessary, if Victoria is to hold the position of the commercial centre of this Province, that such exhibitions be held annually; and whereas the labor, management and large expense in holding the said exhibitions have rested and fallen upon the shoulders of a few of the Agricultural association, who find themselves (from the fact of dull times) confronted with obligations in connection with the said exhibitions, which they consider unfair of the citizens of Victoria to ask them to remain under; and

Whereas the Act under which the Agricultural association is incorporated stipulates that all the profits made from exhibitions are to be held for the association, and that all members and directors are debarred from participating in the same, and

Whereas the city of Victoria has already given to the Agricultural association the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), for which they hold no legal claim or security, and whereas the directors of the said Agricultural association will convey the whole of their property to the corporation of the city of Victoria upon the proposition contained in the following resolution, and

Whereas the members of the Agricultural association are willing, individually and collectively, to aid in the success and advancement of future exhibitions as much, if not more, than in the past, believing that in this modern age of commercial and industrial activity that the city cannot afford to stand still,

Therefore be it resolved—That the mayor and aldermen be requested to place before the ratepayers a by-law to raise the sum of \$25,000 to pay off the indebtedness of the Agricultural association, conditionally upon the association transferring all their property to the City, and that the City council shall, during the continuance of this loan, or until the whole amount, including the previous loan, viz., \$50,000, annually elect five members to the board of directors of the association until the whole amount has been paid, or upon such terms as the council may deem advisable. I have the honor to remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
C. E. RENOUF,
Secretary.

ALD. KEITH WILSON said that as there were several legal questions contained in the communication which rendered it inadvisable to deal with it off hand, he would suggest that it be referred to the next special meeting of the Council.

W. S. Chambers wrote thanking the board, on behalf of the Pot Stock Association, for the use of the market during the late exhibition.

R. P. Rithet wrote, enclosing \$500, being Captain Powers' subscription towards the building of an old people's home. On motion of Ald. Harris the amount was received and a vote of thanks directed to be sent to Captain Powers for his munificent donation. Ald. Harris also suggested that the amount be placed on special deposit till such time as Council were in a position to build an old people's home.

E. Mohun wrote with reference to his claim to the sewerage plans, and suggesting that the matter of the ownership of these plans be referred to the city solicitors.

ALD. BAKER made a motion in accordance with this idea, which was carried.

Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C., and several others wrote petitioning the improvement of St. Charles street, and stating that Mr. Earle would give the requisite land if the city would put it in proper condition. The matter was referred to the Street committee and Engineer for investigation and report.

A McNaughton and sixty others wrote asking for the construction of a sidewalk on Edmonton road, from Fernwood to Richmond. Referred to Street committee.

ALD. KEITH WILSON explained the meaning of his motion, published in Sunday morning's COLONIST. As a matter of fact the three debentures in question had been sold, or at least a purchaser had been secured, and the only object now was to validate the sale of these debentures.

ALD. MUNN asked for what purpose the debentures had been sold, and in reply the City Clerk read the resolution.

The finance committee reported recommending the appropriation of \$286.60 out of the general revenue for sundry purposes. The school board made a requisition for the sum of \$1773 out of the educational fund.

A recommendation was received from the Home committee on the admission of J. H. Simpson to the Home, provided all the requirements were fulfilled.

The streets and sewerage committees also reported on a number of communications referred to them for their investigation. Most of the matters had been referred to the city engineers for report.

ALD. HARRIS spoke of a serious abuse that is prevalent in the cemetery just now. It seems that certain men are accustomed to look after the graves; the competition had gone to the extent of despoiling the graves, salt even having been sprinkled on the plots so as to destroy the flowers. He therefore thought that the best thing to do was for the council to make the cemetery regulations so stringent that such a practice could not be possible. He hoped that by next week a new set of rules would be ready for the consideration of the council.

THE MAYOR—At present it is really abominable. Parties go out there and find the graves of old friends horribly desecrated.

ALD. KEITH-WILSON also spoke of the abuses that are being committed, and explained that a regular business was being

carried on in this connection. For himself, he spoke feelingly, as he had had to do with it personally.

THE MAYOR also spoke feelingly on the subject, for he had found his plots outrageously treated. It was really disgusting that men could be found capable of such practices. The Council had full power to act in the matter, and he hoped such a set of rules would be formed as would entirely prevent the possibility of such abominations.

ALD. HUMPHREYS referred to the matter of the coroner holding inquests, when there is no necessity for doing so, thus putting the city to a great deal of expense. He would instance the case of Mrs. Manson, who died recently. She had been attended by a very respectable physician, Dr. Duncan, the city health officer. He was willing to give a certificate of death, but the coroner peremptorily refused to allow it, and ordered an inquest.

THE MAYOR said that the Council to be able to take any action, must have some facts laid before them.

ALD. HUMPHREYS said they could easily have the facts, and repeated the statement as to the death of Mrs. Manson. He did not think a doctor should be the coroner; the office should be held by a man who knew some law, the police magistrate, for instance.

THE MAYOR—You mean the coroner should then call in a doctor.

ALD. HUMPHREYS said the coroner had to do this now if he wanted any evidence.

ALD. HARRIS did not agree with this. The question was a very important one. If the coroner is not satisfied with the death of any person, it is quite within his duty to order an inquest. So far as the speaker knew, he did not see that the coroner had exceeded his duty.

ALD. HUMPHREYS thought there could not be any better evidence than that of Dr. Duncan; if the city health officer cannot give a certificate of death, he is not qualified to hold his position. He also referred to what he considered an unnecessary inquest into the death of a child killed by the street car, when there were plenty of people present who were quite satisfied that the matter was an accident.

ALD. HARRIS pointed out that such a proceeding was perfectly correct, as that accident might have occurred through the negligence of someone.

ALD. MUNN said it was the duty of the coroner and coroner's jury to find whether deceased had come to his death through natural or unnatural causes, and then the other court dealt with the matter. He knew this question was the subject of a good deal of discussion just now. It was, he considered, scarcely right that the coroner should be the one to initiate an inquiry, and on this point Mr. Dowler, at the request of Ald. Humphreys, read from *Jervis on Coroners*, page 7, on the duties of coroners. Ald. Munn said the importance of holding inquests only where absolutely necessary could not be too seriously impressed on the coroner.

ALD. HARRIS felt sure, from what he knew of the coroner, that he was above the practice of ordering inquests for the mere purpose of making fees. He was a man well up in his profession, and he (Ald. Harris) thought merely wanted to do his duty.

The Council rose at 9:20 p.m.

BOY BURGLARS

Try to Dig Their Way to Freedom Through the Brick Walls of the Reformatory.

HAD it not been for Provincial Jailor Robert Liddle's vigilance on Saturday evening three, and probably more, of the little prisoners now confined in the Provincial reformatory would have unlawfully secured their freedom. The prospect, no doubt, aroused the lads' spirits, for just at the time when they were about to remove the last barrier in their road to liberty they previously quiet movements became more energetic, and a slight noise was audible in the jail adjoining. This sound was noticed by Officer Liddle as uncommon, and investigation proved the boys to be the cause. They were found working busily at the outside brick wall of the reformatory, having dexterously removed the first course of bricks in a square of about one foot each way. How the boy Johnson, who was the leader of the three, escaped from his cell is a mystery. He is about 16 years of age, and although small seems almost too large for the feat he accomplished in climbing through the little window in the door of his cell. The bars in the window were extracted by the use of a knife or other sharp instrument, and the hole out of which the boy emerged does not appear to be over ten inches wide in any direction. After getting out of the cell, Johnson's first work, after procuring tools, was to release his younger brother and a boy named Ross, who is about his own age. This he did by breaking the lock of the cell, and when all three had secured their partial liberty they commenced operations on the brick work. The boys when discovered were taken in charge by the officer and afterwards incarcerated in the Provincial jail for safer keeping. The Johnsons were arrested in Vancouver several months ago, and are serving a term of three years for burglary. Ross is also doing time for a similar offence.

Sir Harry Verney.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Sir Harry Verney died the other day. He was born in 1801. Sir Harry Verney was the eldest son of Sir Harry Calvert, the first Baronet. He succeeded his father in 1826, and assumed the name of Verney in 1827 on inheriting the estate of Mary Verney, Baroness Fermanagh. He entered the army in 1819 and retired in 1830 with the rank of major. He filled several important public positions. In 1848 he married for the second time a sister of Miss Florence Nightingale. Lady Verney is a popular authoress. Sir Harry will be succeeded by his son, Captain Verney, formerly a member of Parliament, and who had retired from the navy.

Scrofula in the Neck

The following is from Mrs. J. W. Tillbrook, wife of the Mayor of McKeesport, Penn.:

"My little boy Willie, now six years old, two years ago had a bunch under one ear which the doctor said was Scrofula. As it continued to grow he finally lanced it and it discharged for some time. We then began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he improved very rapidly until the sore healed up. Last winter it broke out again, followed by Erysipelas. We again gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla with most excellent results and he has had no further trouble. His cure is due to Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
It has never been very robust, but now seems healthy and daily growing stronger."

HOOD'S PILLS do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them. 25c.

Gilmore AND McGandless

CLEARING SALE

OF

BOOTS & SHOES!

We have decided to include our Boot and Shoe Department in this sale.

Until the end of this month we will sell our BOOTS and SHOES at Clearing Prices.

Besides many lines marked down to clear we will sell all Seasonable Goods at a big reduction.

Our stock is Large, New and Complete in Ladies', Misses' and Children's, Men's, Boys' and Youths', all to be sold below regular prices. This month only.

GILMORE & M'CANDLESS,

35-37 JOHNSON STREET.

Another shipment to hand of the celebrated Geo. E. Keith's Gents' Fine American Shoes in all styles from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Best Shoes for the money in Victoria.

BARGAINS.

1 SECOND-HAND ENGLISH PIANO.....	\$125
1 HEINTZMAN PIANO (near new).....	250
CHAPPELL & Co. PIANOS (brass new) from.....	300 UPWARDS
1 No. 5 TAYLOR SAFE....	100
1 No. 6 TAYLOR SAFE....	125
1 TWO-MANUAL DOHERTY ORGAN.....	175
1 WHITE SEWING MACHINE (walnut cabinet, new)....	60
1 "STRAD" VIOLIN (old)....	150
BANCROFT'S HISTORY complete, 75 vols.....	50
1 PARLOR BILLIARD TABLE, 3x6 (new).....	80
1 B FLAT BRASS CORNET....	5

ONLY FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENTS KEPT.

Waitt's Music Store,

no5 64 GOVERNMENT STREET

SPECIAL

MANTLE AND JACKET SALE

DURING FEBRUARY

—AT THE—

WESTSIDE

TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING SHIPMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW

Spring Goods

SPENCER'S ARCADE

Swiss Muslin Embroideries and Flouncings, entirely new designs.

Full Assortment of Spring Prints

SEE WINDOWS.

D. SPENCER,

PROPRIETOR.

THE DOUGLAS HOUSE,

6 GORDON STREET, VICTORIA.

Families and single gentlemen who desire first-class accommodation for the winter will do well to call at the Douglas House and learn particulars. Special rates will be made to permanent guests.

MRS. J. ECKERSLEY. Jan 21-1m

FOR SALE.

RED SALMON BELLIES

In 50-lb. Kits and 100 lb. Half Barrels, at

fe15 6c THOS. EARLE'S, Wharf Street.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

FOR FAMILY USE,

IS THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have No Other.

MANUFACTURED BY

Red Crown Roller Mills,

ALBANY, OREGON.

auil

SPECIAL SERMONS.

Lessons Drawn From the Life of the Late Dr. Douglas.

Rev. Mr. Macleod Advocates Religious Instruction in the Public Schools.

In the James Bay Methodist church, on Sunday evening, Rev. E. Robson preached a memorial sermon for the late Rev. George Douglas, D. D., LL.D., principal of the Wesleyan Theological college, and for many years past one of the leaders of Canadian Methodism. The reverend gentleman chose as his text the words, "Ambassadors for Christ," 2nd Cor., 5-20, and after a brief exposition of the office and work of Christ's ambassadors proceeded to speak of the deceased minister, who was born within a few miles of Abbotford, Roxburghshire, Scotland, October 14, 1825, was educated partly in Scotland and partly in Montreal, to which city he, with his relatives, removed while he was but a youth. In Montreal he wrought for a time as a blacksmith, spending, like Elihu Burritt, the "Learned Blacksmith," his spare moments on the improvement of his mind. Had he devoted himself to business he probably would, with his ceaseless industry and unconquerable perseverance, have amassed wealth. With his rare mental equipment, unusual taste for literature, and vivid imagination, he would undoubtedly have excelled in literature. But the church saw in him the material for an ambassador of Christ, and called him to the work of preaching the gospel. His first field was Melbourne, Que., where he served for two years. He then offered himself for the foreign mission work, and was sent to the Bermuda Islands, where he spent two years in self-sacrificing labors. There his health was shattered and his strength gave way. The disease, or its ill effects, became chronic and was of a most painful and trying kind, gradually disabling hands and feet and resulting eventually in total loss of sight. Returning to Montreal he rested for but one year and then renewed his labors as preacher in that city, continuing then in Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and again in Montreal, where the last 30 years of his useful life were spent. Upon the establishment of the Wesleyan Theological College in 1873 he was appointed its principal, which office he held until his death, on the 10th instant. Meanwhile the University of McGill College had conferred upon him (1889) the degree of LL.D., and, in 1881, the University of Victoria College admitted him to various times the highest positions of honor and trust in the gift of his church, having been president of the General Conference of Methodism, delegate to the World's Evangelical alliance and to the great conferences of other churches. His platform and pulpit discourses were of an exceedingly high order, both as regards thought and language, and he was consequently in demand on great occasions, not only in his own country but elsewhere. In the high courts of his own denomination he exercised a high degree of influence in shaping the policy of the church upon the great questions of union, education, form of government, missions and temperance. He was honored by his brethren in the ministry of his own and other churches and by the citizens of the commercial metropolis of the Dominion, in which so much of his life was spent. At his funeral obsequies there were present distinguished representatives of the religious, educational and commercial interests of the Dominion, who testified to the profound regard which was entertained for him whose princely soul had left the enfeebled and shattered body to enter the company of the true and pure and good, who have spent their strength and given their lives for God and his redeemed world. The speaker proceeded, in conclusion, to derive the following practical lessons from the life which had been removed: 1. The importance of early decision for Christ; without which such a life is impossible; 2. Difficulties and adverse circumstances may all be overcome if we loyally accept God's call to labor, whatever our appointed sphere may be; 3. Christ's declaration is true, he that keepeth his life shall lose it and he that giveth it shall find it; life thus founded is "worth living"; 4. There is compensation in this case, as in all cases of the self-sacrifice. "Them that honor me will I honor"; 5. The trials, privations and sufferings lovingly undergone for our fellow men make the rest of heaven all the sweeter. Those who come out of great tribulations are nearest the throne.

"Religious Instruction in the Public Schools" was the subject of a special sermon by Rev. P. McE. Macleod, the pastor, in the Central church last Sunday evening. The text was found in Deuteronomy vi, 6 and 7: "And those words which I command thee this day shall be in thy heart, and thou shalt teach them diligently to thy children."

Enlarging upon this text, Rev. Mr. Macleod said: I am quite aware that in speaking upon this subject I am venturing on dangerous ground, for there are doubtless represented even here a variety of conflicting opinions on the subject of religious instruction in the public schools, and we know that there are a large number of good people who deprecate the opening of the question lest our present system of national education should be disturbed and our country be harassed with sectarian strife. Now, I boldly state my own conviction that we may secure a system of national education at too great a cost, and that we ought not to be prevented from pointing out defects in our system through fear of consequences, we have no knowledge, may ever arise. "Nay, we ought to point them out whatever may be the consequences. Let me to-night, then, to help your thinking on this important subject, put before you some questions which must be settled first before we take any action in so important a matter. There are two kinds of compromising, which are wide as the poles asunder. There is the compromising which ignores principle and is a distinct surrender of principle, and, on the other hand, there is a compromising which is founded on loyalty to principle and is its vindication. In the first case there is the abandoning of principle on grounds of mere expediency. On the other, the assertion of principle and the readiness to accept what is within reach in hope of attaining by degrees to the ideal before our minds. Now, there are those who, without any regard for what would be best for the children, have acquiesced in secular education as the only practical settlement of the question, and on the other hand there are those who cling to the idea of religious instruction, but are willing to accept whatever can be unanimously agreed upon in the way of the acknowledgement of God as a step in the right direction. In this spirit a compromise was effected in Ontario, and, I believe, may be effected here. To-night, then, I ask you to fix the first principle, to

agree about our ideal, and then to consider the step which may in the meantime be practicable. Why does the state undertake to provide for the education of the children? Because ignorance is the enemy of the state. There is no need of dwelling on this. The criminal class in the community and the victims of strong drink are largely composed of the ignorant, of those whose higher and better nature has been lost through want of mental nourishment. Think of the narrow world a man lives in who cannot read or whose education has been so slight that he cannot concentrate his thoughts on any subject, or give them intelligent expression either orally or in writing. Of those committed to jail in Victoria 273 in all, last year, 165 could neither read nor write, a fact which speaks eloquently of the importance of the state interesting itself in the education of the people, but the startling fact revealed in the statistics of Ontario and of the United States that the majority of the criminal class have enjoyed the benefits of the public school system might warn us that the states duty is not fulfilled in providing only secular education. But the state is bound to see to the education of the people because popular government implies popular intelligence. There can be no greater danger to the state than that the majority who rule by their votes should be ignorant? But the state is aware that national prosperity depends on national intelligence. This is made manifest so clearly in the history of England and America that it requires no comment. But if the state is bound to provide for the education of the people, what is that education to include? The branches essential to moral well-being? It is agreed on all hands that there must be moral teaching in the school, but there are those who imagine it possible to separate morals from religion; that you can teach the children the laws of health without touching on the inevitable connection between disobedience of God's laws and physical deterioration; that you can teach to be honest on the ground that honesty is the best policy, a miserable doctrine, but not on the ground that God has said "Thou shalt not steal"; that you may inculcate the hatefulnes of lying, but not because God has said "No liar shall see heaven"; that you may warn against covetousness but not hint that God forbids it. But morality cannot exist without God, and hence we must, if we would be consistent, in eliminating God from our school books and the lessons of our children go further, and take his holy name out of our statute book. The form of proclamation beginning by the grace of God must be changed. The form of oath administered in our courts of practice must be changed, so that God's name shall not appear as having rule or authority over us. We must have a text book of morals, and where is it to be found if not in the Bible. Your text book ought to be authoritative, and if God has spoken to us in his word surely education is incomplete which leaves out the study of God's words. But apart from its moral power God's word is a mine of historical facts, not to be learned elsewhere, of literary wealth which must mentally enrich those that study it. Where can you find such sublime eloquence, where can you find such poetry, as in the word of God? And the mental and moral training of the child will go on together when they are led to make daily study of God's word. But the state must provide for the teaching of the subjects essential to produce an enlightened patriotism. There must be the study of history, and shall the history of that wonderful nation, the Jews, be entirely ignored? There must be the study of the elements at least of political economy, and in the selection of economic questions and the solving of great social problems shall the word of God be neglected or the light it contains be despised? Again, the state must teach those subjects essential to self-support; and I venture to say that the man who is an intelligent student of God's words, and has had his thinking moulded by its holy precepts, will never be a burden to the state or a candidate for the poor-house. But we come now to the important question. Granting that religious instruction is desirable, is it possible to agree upon a course that would give such general satisfaction that, with a conscience clause to disarm opposition, we might at least give it a fair trial? I believe that we may reach an agreement which will unite all who call themselves Christians, and surely that will include the large majority of our people. The proposal that I would favor is not merely the opening of the school with prayer, which now is generally the case, nor the mere reading of a scripture lesson by the teacher, which would make but very little impression on the mind of the child, but a course of instruction for which marks should be given as for other subjects. The course to be such as all Christendom would consent to, including Bible history, Bible poetry, Bible facts, the ten commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. It is supposed by some that the Bible would be degraded by being made a school book, and that the pupils would turn away from it in after years because they were compelled to study it at school. That objection, it seems to me, is extremely frivolous, and has never been borne out by the facts, where the Bible has been so used. I will have much more to say on this important subject, but in the meantime I ask you not to be afraid to face the question and not to come hastily to any conclusion which is out of harmony with my text to-night.

There was an unusually large congregation at St. John's church on Sunday evening last, when the second of the monthly series of Sunday night organ recitals was given after the regular service by Mr. Bridgman, the organist. The programme was as published in the COLONIST on Sunday morning.

Rev. Thomas Baldwin, of Seattle, who preached at Calvary church last Sunday, has consented to supply that pulpit from March 1, until a successor to Rev. Mr. Coombs in the pastorate has been obtained.

If you want a reliable dye that will color an even brown or black, and will please and satisfy you every time, use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Superior Whale Oil Soap, Lye &c., for destroying insects on fruit and other trees, for sale at Jackson's Drug store, Douglas St.

William Beach, who has opened out in the Market building, with a full line of Eastern province turkeys, beef and mutton, is having a fine run of trade. He is selling THE BEST at prices which cannot be cut under.

SPECIAL facilities for making blank books. R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

LARDEAU

NORTHEAST ARM UPPER ARROW LAKE.

The Townsite Company have entered into a contract to build a wharf to deep water at lowest stage, at the foot of Victoria avenue. This will cost about \$4000.

The C.P.R. Telegraph Company's line is built from Revelstoke to Nelson, Nakusp and Kaslo via LARDEAU CITY, and the office for the Lardeau and Fish Creek Districts is situated at LARDEAU CITY.

A Mining Recorder is stationed at LARDEAU—a convenience for the prospectors of this region. Many rich strikes have recently been made on Fish Creek, a few miles from LARDEAU. A steamer calls three times a week at LARDEAU.

The charter for the Lardeau & Kootenay Railroad has its commencement at LARDEAU CITY. This line will undoubtedly be built in the near future, as it is the only route to the famous Lardeau Mines on Trout Lake and the shortest and easiest pass to Kootenay Lake.

Prospectors and capitalists visiting the Lardeau Country will find the best Hotel Accommodation in West Kootenay at LARDEAU CITY. It is the entrance point to the Lardeau, Fish Creek and Duncan River Mines, and will save time, labor and money to prospectors who desire to visit these sections.

LARDEAU CITY has much in its favor. It is affected by the prevailing dullness at present, but its situation is such that it must become an important trading point, and grow into a considerable town.

Investors in West Kootenay should seek particulars about LARDEAU and the District tributary to it. Any information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

ROBT. IRVING, TRUSTEE,
VICTORIA, B.C.

OF MANY TITLES.

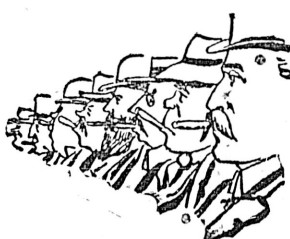
A Potentate Who Claims to Be Ambassador of the Mountains of the Moon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Dr. Samorin Nouri, a Turkish subject now in Washington, has asked the Turkish minister to make complaint to the State department that he was illegally committed to the insane asylum at Napa, California, and that the case against those who caused his incarceration has been dismissed by the California courts, although the defendants confessed that they had drugged and robbed him. Dr. Nouri holds Dr. Geo. S. Smith, of Seal Cove, San Mateo County, California, responsible for his misfortunes, and says that Mrs. Smith and J. H. Lahurey helped to steal his money, which he says amounted to \$20,000. By way of establishing his perfect sanity Dr. Nouri exhibits his photograph to which is attached his official titles as follows: "His Pontifical Eminence, the Most Venerable Prelate, Monsignor, Dr. Zimerin Nouri, John Joseph, Prince of Nouri, D.D., Coadjutor Patriarchal Archdeacon of Babylon, and Ambassador of Malabar, India and Persia, Mountains of the Moon, the Sacred Crowns, Holy Orthodox, Armenian Patriarchal Imperiality." The State department has not taken up his case.

SHAMMING SMALLPOX.

How an Artful Prisoner Attempted to Regain His Liberty.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—By feigning smallpox, Dr. John W. Lake, who is wanted in Boston to answer charges of forgery, hoped to effect his release from the county jail and get his liberty. A health department physician, however, foiled his attempts and, yesterday, handcuffed him from officers from Boston, he was started on his way to meet his accusers in the eastern city. Lake was arrested as John Howard by the Hyde Park police, and taken to the jail to await the arrival of officers from the East. The smallpox epidemic gave him an opportunity to attempt to regain his liberty, by feigning the disease. Upon a thorough examination the city physicians declared the case a sham.



All Sorts

and conditions of men smoke the famous Cigars, El Padre and La Cadena.

S. Davis & Sons.

S. Davis & Sons' Celebrated Brand can be had at E. A. Morris' Cigar Store.

oc17 tu-th-sa oc31 tu-th-sa

TENDERS.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders for the erection of a Brick and Stone Residence to be built on Pemberton Road, Victoria, will be received up to noon of Saturday, 24th inst. Lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. Plans and specifications may be seen at office of S. MACLURE, Architect, Room 71, Five Sisters Block, feb18-3t



TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender," will be received by the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to 4 o'clock p.m. of Tuesday, 6th March next, for the erection of a Provincial Home for Aged Persons at Kamloops.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms for tender obtained, at the office of R. MacKay Frapp, Esq., Architect, Vancouver, at the Government Office at Kamloops, and at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. S. GORE, Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B.C., 6th February, 1894. feb18-1m



Vancouver Island.

ALL placer claims and leaseholds in Vancouver Island and adjacent islands legally held may be laid over from the 15th day of November, 1893, until the 1st day of June, 1894.

F. G. VEINON, Gold Commissioner.

Victoria, B.C., 6th December, 1893. feb18-1d



"Fire Insurance Policy Act, 1893."

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has named the

1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

in lieu of the 1st day of January, 1894, as the date upon which "An Act to secure Uniform Conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance," shall come into force.

JAMES RAKER, Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 20th December, 1893. feb18-1d

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO

DESPATCH A STEAMER EVERY FIVE days for San Francisco, carrying Her Majesty's mails, from Outer Wharf at 8 p.m.

CITY OF PUEBLA FEB'Y 22

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents

mch28

STAGHORN AND BILLS

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

The Steamer JOAN will sail as follows, calling at Way Ports as Freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria, Tuesday, a.m.

" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.

Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 7 a.m.

" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or state rooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station, Store street. feb

C.P. Navigation Co., Limited.

TIME TABLE NO. 22

Takes effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route:

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route:

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladro's Landing and Lulu Island—Sunday at 2 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Plumper's Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Sidney—Wednesday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 12 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper's Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route:

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 12 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route:

Steamer Mande leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent, Victoria, Oct. 31st, 1893.

BY WAY OF

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

AND OVER

The North-Western Line

Is the best route in every respect to

CHICAGO

and all points East,

KANSAS CITY, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY

and all points South. Direct connections in Union Depot. Vestibuled Trains, Pullman Buffet, Pullman Dining Cars, and Dining Cars on every train. All ticket agents can sell you to your destination over "The North-Western Line."

F. W. PARKER, Puget Sound Agent, Seattle.

ja19

RAILWAYS.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE No. 19,

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday, October 12th, 1893. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STATIONS.	Miles from Victoria	No. 1 Pass'r. Daily	No. 2 Pass'r. Daily	No. 3 Pass'r. Daily	No. 4 Pass'r. Daily	No. 5 Pass'r. Daily	No. 6 Pass'r. Daily	No. 7 Pass'r. Daily	No. 8 Pass'r. Daily	No. 9 Pass'r. Daily	No. 10 Pass'r. Daily	No. 11 Pass'r. Daily	No. 12 Pass'r. Daily	No. 13 Pass'r. Daily	No. 14 Pass'r. Daily	No. 15 Pass'r. Daily	No. 16 Pass'r. Daily	No. 17 Pass'r. Daily	No. 18 Pass'r. Daily	No. 19 Pass'r. Daily	No. 20 Pass'r. Daily	No. 21 Pass'r. Daily	No. 22 Pass'r. Daily	No. 23 Pass'r. Daily	No. 24 Pass'r. Daily	No. 25 Pass'r. Daily	No. 26 Pass'r. Daily	No. 27 Pass'r. Daily	No. 28 Pass'r. Daily	No. 29 Pass'r. Daily	No. 30 Pass'r. Daily	No. 31 Pass'r. Daily	No. 32 Pass'r. Daily	No. 33 Pass'r. Daily	No. 34 Pass'r. Daily	No. 35 Pass'r. Daily	No. 36 Pass'r. Daily	No. 37 Pass'r. Daily	No. 38 Pass'r. Daily	No. 39 Pass'r. Daily	No. 40 Pass'r. Daily	No. 41 Pass'r. Daily	No. 42 Pass'r. Daily	No. 43 Pass'r. Daily	No. 44 Pass'r. Daily	No. 45 Pass'r. Daily	No. 46 Pass'r. Daily	No. 47 Pass'r. Daily	No. 48 Pass'r. Daily	No. 49 Pass'r. Daily	No. 50 Pass'r. Daily	No. 51 Pass'r. Daily	No. 52 Pass'r. Daily	No. 53 Pass'r. Daily	No. 54 Pass'r. Daily	No. 55 Pass'r. Daily	No. 56 Pass'r. Daily	No. 57 Pass'r. Daily	No. 58 Pass'r. Daily	No. 59 Pass'r. Daily	No. 60 Pass'r. Daily	No. 61 Pass'r. Daily	No. 62 Pass'r. Daily	No. 63 Pass'r. Daily	No. 64 Pass'r. Daily	No. 65 Pass'r. Daily	No. 66 Pass'r. Daily	No. 67 Pass'r. Daily	No. 68 Pass'r. Daily	No. 69 Pass'r. Daily	No. 70 Pass'r. Daily	No. 71 Pass'r. Daily	No. 72 Pass'r. Daily	No. 73 Pass'r. Daily	No. 74 Pass'r. Daily	No. 75 Pass'r. Daily	No. 76 Pass'r. Daily	No. 77 Pass'r. Daily	No. 78 Pass'r. Daily	No. 79 Pass'r. Daily	No. 80 Pass'r. Daily	No. 81 Pass'r. Daily	No. 82 Pass'r. Daily	No. 83 Pass'r. Daily	No. 84 Pass'r. Daily	No. 85 Pass'r. Daily	No. 86 Pass'r. Daily	No. 87 Pass'r. Daily	No. 88 Pass'r. Daily	No. 89 Pass'r. Daily	No. 90 Pass'r. Daily	No. 91 Pass'r. Daily	No. 92 Pass'r. Daily	No. 93 Pass'r. Daily	No. 94 Pass'r. Daily	No. 95 Pass'r. Daily	No. 96 Pass'r. Daily	No. 97 Pass'r. Daily	No. 98 Pass'r. Daily	No. 99 Pass'r. Daily	No. 100 Pass'r. Daily	No. 101 Pass'r. Daily	No. 102 Pass'r. Daily	No. 103 Pass'r. Daily	No. 104 Pass'r. Daily	No. 105 Pass'r. Daily	No. 106 Pass'r. Daily	No. 107 Pass'r. Daily	No. 108 Pass'r. Daily	No. 109 Pass'r. Daily	No. 110 Pass'r. Daily	No. 111 Pass'r. Daily	No. 112 Pass'r. Daily	No. 113 Pass'r. Daily	No. 114 Pass'r. Daily	No. 115 Pass'r. Daily	No. 116 Pass'r. Daily	No. 117 Pass'r. Daily	No. 118 Pass'r. Daily	No. 119 Pass'r. Daily	No. 120 Pass'r. Daily	No. 121 Pass'r. Daily	No. 122 Pass'r. Daily	No. 123 Pass'r. Daily	No. 124 Pass'r. Daily	No. 125 Pass'r. Daily	No. 126 Pass'r. Daily	No. 127 Pass'r. Daily	No. 128 Pass'r. Daily	No. 129 Pass'r. Daily	No. 130 Pass'r. Daily	No. 131 Pass'r. Daily	No. 132 Pass'r. Daily	No. 133 Pass'r. Daily	No. 134 Pass'r. Daily	No. 135 Pass'r. Daily	No. 136 Pass'r. Daily	No. 137 Pass'r. Daily	No. 138 Pass'r. Daily	No. 139 Pass'r. Daily</
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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Fourth Session of the Sixth Parliament.

NINETEENTH DAY.

MONDAY, Feb. 19, 1894.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Ebenezer Robinson.

PETITIONS.

Mr. COTTON presented a petition against the Consolidated electric railway and light company bill.

Mr. KITCHEN presented a petition from residents of Chilliwack against the Sumas dyking bill.

The petitions were read and received.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

Mr. BOOTH presented a report from the railway committee, stating that the preamble of the Cariboo railway bill has been proved and reporting the bill to the house.

THE BUDGET.

HON. MR. DAVIE resumed the debate on the budget. In the words of Artemus Ward, with reference to the song literature following the American war, he considered it about time to "give the old man a show," and the house having heard so much from the opposition against the government and its members would now hear something of what is to be said on the other side. In the first place he would examine into some of the charges which had been made, and compare the conduct of the government (the leader of the opposition). That hon. gentleman had made the rather startling statement that the province would lose upwards of \$600,000 in the conversion of \$1,700,000 of 6 per cent. and 4½ per cent. bonds into 3 per cent. or that more than one-third of the amount would be wasted in the operation. So far as observable, however, neither the house nor the country had been alarmed by this or any other wild statement of blue ruin made in that hon. gentleman's speech, for they had become so well accustomed to the cry of "wolf! wolf!" from him that they now paid little or no attention to it. His efforts had come to be correctly appreciated, and it is known that he has the knack of so presenting half the truth that it leaves the impression of a tremendous falsehood. He would deal with these subjects later on; but first of all, it would be well to "whet the palate," as it were, with a "plate of oysters" before entering upon the substantial repast, and to refer to some of the scandals, as the leader of the opposition called them, viz., the Pooley scandal, the Baker scandal, and others of which the gentlemen opposite are by their own description the scandal mongers. He could not pretend to say that he would deal with all the insinuations, but he would take up as many as time would permit. There was for instance the question of travelling expenses. In treating of the subject the leader of the opposition had omitted to make reference to those incurred by the government of which he was a member, much more to bring the figures down before the house. In disclosing them now he (Mr. Davie) did not wish to raise any question of immorality or impropriety against anyone, for a minister of the crown must be treated as an honorable man and not required to give particulars for every cent that he spends while attending to the public business, and when Mr. Beaven was in office he appeared to have acted on the proper principle that a minister of the crown while travelling should maintain the dignity of his office. The records, then, showed that on the 13th of June, 1874, it was decided to be necessary that the Attorney-General in Mr. Beaven's government should go to England, and on the 15th of June he gave a receipt for \$2,500 and drew out that amount for his travelling expenses as an officer on duty, giving no particulars. Later on he drew on the treasury for \$500, and when he came back he drew, supplementary to the two sums just mentioned, \$510.99, making a total of \$3,510.99, drawn simply for travelling expenses without any particulars whatever. The opposition of that time had not called for the vouchers or attempted to make a scandal out of a matter in which there probably was no scandal, though the amount of it was three times that now called in question, and the present leader of the opposition, who now holds up his hands in such holy horror, had then not one word of complaint, showing that it is only the most transparent political hypocrisy which leads him to question the smaller sum after sanctioning the larger. (Applause.) The gentlemen opposite paraded in large type in their organ in this city his own (Mr. Davie's) travelling expenses, amounting to \$1900 since he took the office of Premier in July, 1892. While he disliked to have to refer to his own personal services he thought as a matter of simple justice he ought to say a few words as to the return made for this money, but he would refer only to some of the more important tasks upon which he had been engaged when these expenses were incurred. These were the long and difficult prosecution at Nanaimo in connection with the Bannock case; the Teragnello murder trial at the same place on another occasion, long and complicated cases engaging weeks, and which no reputable counsel could have been engaged to conduct under at least \$1,500; the trials in Cariboo, in Clifton and at Kamloops; the Strobel trial, lasting twelve days at Westminster and upwards of two weeks at Victoria, for which counsel worthy of having such cases entrusted to them, could not have been engaged, under \$3,000 or more, besides other important business in which he could, if so disposed, have entrusted the prosecution to outside counsel, the cost to the province being \$5,000, or more, but for which he (Mr. Davie) had drawn \$1,900 only, for necessary travelling expenses, to say nothing of two trips across the continent on important public business. Apart, however, from the question of cost, he had felt that he should undertake these prosecutions, as any miscarriage of justice would have been in the highest degree disastrous to the province; and he felt it incumbent upon him to sacrifice his own convenience in the effort to maintain law and order and secure confidence in the administration of justice in the province. The plan adopted in bringing these so-called scandals before the house appeared to be to spring them at a time when those against whom they are levelled are by the rules of debate prevented from replying immediately—on the principle that a lie will travel a mile while truth is putting on its boots, and they make sure that their lies will get a long start. He would deal now with what has been called the Pooley scandal, the subject matter of which is that Mr. Pooley, who holds the honorary office of president of the council, without salary, and is at the same time a practising barrister with a large and important practice, had gone into court in a case in which one of his clients, the E. & N. railway, have a dispute with the government. He would like before proceeding further in this matter to lay down the broad principle, that it is the privilege of any man who happens to be a barrister, when called to Her Majesty's council, to retain his private practice, for otherwise no lawyer whose services were worth having could enter the government. A little reflection would show the soundness of this principle, for if it were not to be acted upon what would be the position of a

barrister who had given up his practice to become Attorney-General, if in a short time he found that it did not suit him to remain in that position, or if the public decided for him—that the poll was otherwise—that a change in the office was desirable. It would be monstrous to expect that while exposed to this contingency he should abandon his private means of livelihood. It might happen that the private interests of a member of the government would come in conflict with those of the crown, and in such a case these private rights must be respected. Even the Attorney-General might be in duty bound to appear for a private client against the crown. This, of course, is a privilege which should be given only to an honorable man, and should not be abused. The New South Wales case cited by Mr. Cotton was not a parallel one to that in which Mr. Pooley had appeared to argue a dry point of law involving no secrets of the government, and in which nothing he could have learned in the executive could be of any advantage to him; but on the contrary that case establishes the right in the clearest way, but there it was considered that the privilege was abused, for the Attorney-General and the Minister of Justice, presumably the only two law officers of the government, both took briefs against a department of the government. The gentlemen opposite did not seem to recognize the difference between the use and abuse of such a privilege. The case of the President of the Council was quite different. He could not have appeared for the crown, unless his services were to be accepted for nothing, for the moment he accepted a retainer he would forfeit his seat, so the contention of the opposition must be that he must forfeit his right of appearing in the case, one way or the other. Looking up the records for a precedent, since this matter was last before the house, the very first case he came across was one in England—the Attorney-General vs. the London & North Western Railway Co. L.R. 6 Q.B.D.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—In England it is a different thing altogether. HON. MR. DAVIE said this was not a different thing, but he would later show a case nearer home. In this English suit in the court of first instance there was no official of the government on either side. The question was one as to duties payable to the crown, the point in dispute being whether duty should be paid on sleeping car tickets the same as on ordinary tickets. The exchequer division gave judgment for the crown, and the defendant having appealed the solicitor-general, Sir Farrer Herschel appeared in the appeal court against the crown. Though in England the solicitor-general and attorney-general are not members of the cabinet they are law officers of the crown, and it is then their duty to advise whether or not proceedings should be brought. If there were any chance for abuse of authority how could it be more abused than by a solicitor-general appearing against his own client, the government, as had been done in the suit just mentioned. He had noticed a case also where the solicitor-general appeared for the crown and the attorney-general for the other side. The leader of the opposition might, however, have given an instance which happened nearer home, in this province, while that hon. gentleman had a seat in the house, but to which he took no exception, perhaps because he was not then associated with the senior member for Vancouver and the member for Westminster city. This was the case in which the present Mr. Justice McCreight—an adornment to the bench of the province—when attorney-general and premier of the province, appeared as counsel for Dr. Trimble in his suit against the crown for five acres of land at Ogden point.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—Everybody knows that. HON. MR. DAVIE asked how it came that if everybody knew this there was nothing to be said against it while it was made to appear a grave offence in the President of the Council to appear for a regular client, when he draws no salary as a member of the government and could not appear for the crown. These precedents showed conclusively that in Mr. Pooley's case no rule of propriety had been transgressed. To turn next to the so-called Baker scandal, it was surprising that the gentlemen opposite could say nothing to condemn in their own course of appropriating private documents not intended for them, but waiving that point it would be seen on examination how little foundation there is for the slander put in circulation. It was decided by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that the province should be represented at the opening of the Imperial Institute, determination which, as it had not met with motion of condemnation in the house, it must be assumed meets with general approval. The government, therefore, chose as the most fitting representative the Provincial Secretary, a gentleman well known in England, and a fairly known all over the world, who could worthily represent the province, and having been despatched on this mission his expenses were of course paid out of the public treasury. It was absurd to contend that while in England he should not have given any attention to his private business, just as it would be to say that Mr. Pooley should abandon his law practice, or that Mr. Turner should retire from the position which he holds as a merchant. What had occurred appeared to be that he placed himself in the hands of the solicitors there, and in making the statement of what he had to sell appended his name and official title in full. If he had left out his offices, this very fact would have covered the whole affair with suspicion, for business men would ask why this James Baker appeared to be anxious to conceal his identity—why if the business he was engaged in was a straightforward one he should not in a straightforward way one he should not disclose his official titles. He had already shown that the practices of ministers of the crown in England and in Canada, and elsewhere is to give their titles in full on such occasion. The names of Sir Joseph Trutch, a former Lieutenant-Governor; Sir Charles Egan Smith, and the Earl of Denbigh, were a guarantee of what is right and honorable. Their names would not be sullied with what is wrong.

The so-called "perversion of trust moneys" was made a matter of arraignment of the government by Mr. Beaven, who quoted the funds in connection with the Shuswap & Okanagan and the Nakusp & Shuswap railways, and the intestate estates and the suitors funds, and arrived at the conclusion that "those kind of people who found their way into the penitentiary might call this a surplus of revenue but he could not think that the members of the legislature could be made to believe it." Now the fallacy of this reasoning, or what would be fallacy if there were any sincerity in it, which there is not, is that it treats the government as if it were a municipality—bound to keep each expenditure under its own head. Under the statutes governing these cases the government is constituted the banker of the funds, and required to deal with them accordingly. It has to make interest on them and so of course must use them; and it was therefore impossible that they be kept as separate accounts and paid from time to time out of these identical moneys. Until 1890 these suitors funds used to remain in the govern-

ment's hands without interest. Then was passed the "Suitors' fund act," requiring payment of everything into the treasury, and section 9 provides that the moneys shall bear interest, which they cannot do unless the government uses them. It is a case of paying in and out every day, so the idea of a special deposit, which would involve money being kept three months at least in order to draw interest, is out of the question. Mr. Beaven's contention, if there was any sincerity in it at all, would involve him in this that the money is to bear no interest. Though at one time, before the "Suitors' fund act," or "Intestate estates act," had been passed, when the government had no right to use this money, yet Mr. Beaven did use it, and at the elections of 1875 it was a cry against him—merely an election cry, he was bound to say—that he had "not only plundered the living, but robbed the dead."

HON. MR. BEAVEN—One of your cries, I suppose.

HON. MR. DAVIE continued that at that time he was not of an age to be much mixed with politics, but he had already told the house that he believed the charge was not a just one. The point, however, is that Mr. Beaven is now complaining because the government has done by legislative authority what he did by no authority at all. So it is in the matter of the railway funds, which it is intended shall be used by the government to give it whatever advantage is thus derivable and to avoid to this extent the necessity of making loans. Mr. Beaven had next told the house that he expects that the I.O.U.'s of ministers are to be found in the treasury, when he knows that in the exercise of the privilege accorded him he has been ransacking everything there, and would have been the first to discover any irregularities had they existed, and to have reported them. This insinuation is somewhat akin to the alms of his organ, which insinuates that there are other moneys besides salaries and their travelling allowances which ministers have received, but which are covered up somewhere. He knows that can be none, that the accounts are an open book there. While the alms and insinuations about those who are alive carry their own condemnation, and like a boomerang rebound upon the man who would heap up such transparent slander, there are other slanders which call for more severe condemnation. Mr. Beaven told the house that on one occasion when he assumed office as finance minister he found in the treasury safe "I.O.U.'s from the ministers of the crown down to the messengers." The only occasion to which he could have referred was when he (Mr. Beaven) took office in 1878. He would like to ask if there was any I.O.U. there from Mr. Vernon, now a member of the government.

HON. MR. BEAVEN shook his head. HON. MR. DAVIE continued that the other members were Messrs. Elliott, Smith and Ebenezer Brown, all of whom had been dead for years, but in their lifetime such an accusation had never been made against them.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—It has been discussed here over and over again. HON. MR. DAVIE said he had been in the house since 1882, but had never before heard a hint of such a thing. He wondered that the hon. gentleman was not afraid now that the spirits of the dead would rise from their graves to denounce him a perjurer. Even if these men had chanced to draw small sums against their salaries and had deposited their I.O.U.'s in acknowledgment, that fact would have been no justification for the insinuation of dishonesty made against them after their death. It was a foul slander, and why did he not bring it against these men when alive? Thirty years ago it had been used against him, Mr. Beaven, as an electioneering cry, that he had "robbed the dead"—but now in the year of grace 1894, he has really "robbed the dead," or tried to—robbed them of all that remains of their treasured memory, a fair fame and worthy reputation, and this from the "leader of the opposition"; a charge he had never dared to make in their lifetime, and which he, Mr. Davie, would now tell him he believed to be deliberately false. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Davie's appointment as provincial health officer had been lately used for political effect, because of the circumstance of his being a relative of the Premier. It had, however, been indisputably shown that that gentleman's skilful and vigorous services saved the country from a scourge with which the leader of the opposition had shown himself utterly unable to cope, in his position as Mayor of Victoria. It was when this had become apparent that on the 9th of July, 1892, the medical men at their meeting endorsed the proposal that a provincial health officer should be appointed. Even the opposition organ in Victoria lauded the appointment, and as to its wisdom, and the effective manner in which the duties were carried out, the report of Chief Justice Sir Matthew Begbie and the other members of the health commission was satisfactory proof, far ahead of the jaundiced, prejudiced and envious view taken by the leader of the opposition now that the danger is all over. Within three months, when the scourge was over, the provincial health officer, who was appointed for a temporary service only, resigned, being paid for his services \$1,000, which no one would say was not of the best earned money ever paid to a public servant. (Applause.) Afterwards, a convention of medical men was called at Ottawa to consider the best steps to be taken to prevent disease entering the country, and in his (the Premier's) absence his colleagues came to the conclusion that the man to send there was Dr. Davie, who had so successfully fought the smallpox and had acquired valuable experience. He accordingly went, leaving his private practice for the discharge of a public duty, and for the time necessarily occupied received \$1,000, which no one would say was too much to pay to a physician of standing for such a mission, besides \$300 travelling expenses. Following on this visit to Ottawa, though no doubt the representations made by Dr. Milne when there and the correspondence between the two governments had also something to do with it, it was decided that the new quarantine station should be established at William Head. He did not think that anyone would seriously question the account for this trip, but he might compare it with a voucher, No. 5375, put in for a trip of one of Mr. Beaven's ministers who was at Ottawa from December, 1879, to March, 1880, and put in his voucher No. 5375, without an item of detail, for \$1102, as

"travelling expenses Ottawa and Montreal and return." Some time after Dr. Davie's trip to Ottawa, when the smallpox seemed likely to break out again, he was once more appointed temporarily provincial health officer, and when not only this country but the continent of America seemed threatened with a still more dreadful scourge, Asiatic cholera, his (Mr. Davie's) colleagues thought it proper to see that the best preventive measures were taken, and hence Dr. Davie's re-appointment from October, 1892, to December, 1893, when the danger being past, the health officer again ceased to hold office, at Dr. Davie's own suggestion. He thought no one would say that his appointment was not in the best interests of the country, and that the payment made was not insignificant in comparison with the good done.

Amongst other things which the Minister of Finance showed in his clear and lucid handling of the finances was that by reason of the conversion to three per cents, some \$85,000 or \$90,000 of the accumulated sinking fund would be released, about \$130,000 of which is now available. To this the leader of the opposition retorted that a letter from Sir Charles Tupper, which he had been shown in the treasury, stated the money could not be released. To show with what perfect frankness he was dealt with in the treasury and how open everything was there to him, it might be stated that the letter which he was shown had only just been received from Sir Charles and had not even been registered. Unfortunately, that letter had disappeared after it had been shown to the public accounts committee, but Sir Charles Tupper had been called for a copy, and in the meantime Mr. Beaven could have, if he wished, Sir Charles' answer by cable, which would show how much truth there was in the statement that Sir Charles had asserted the sinking fund could not be released.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—What you say is not what I said.

HON. MR. DAVIE replied that if Mr. Beaven was not correctly understood it is not necessary to refer further to the matter. If he merely contends that for the unconverted balance of the loan the sinking fund will have to be remitted there is nothing in the point, for everyone knows that. If the government be successful in completing the conversion, the \$90,000 comprising the whole of the sinking fund will at compound interest for 50 years amount to an enormous sum, upwards of the \$200,000.

As an offset to the circumstance so clearly proved that his private documents had been perused in Cariboo and purloined at Chilliwack for the use of the opposition, the charge had been made against him that he had been guilty of impropriety in taking the Public Accounts of 1893 to a meeting and too good-naturedly giving a copy to Mr. Kitchen. The house was told that he ought to be impeached and dismissed for this supposed offence against it. What he had done, however, was within the province of any minister to do, and was the practice in other places. He noticed that the local organ of the opposition had attempted to bolster up Mr. Beaven's plea that the practice of the Dominion House of Commons could not be quoted here as a precedent, because there was a special order of the house there, and the supposed order was published. An examination, however, showed that the circumstances under which this resolution was passed were the strongest justification possible for what he had done. He read the resolution, and quoted from the speech made by Mr. Charlton in moving it, in which that gentleman, so far from complaining because information from the blue book had been used in advance of its presentation to parliament, stated that he was indebted to the great courtesy of the Minister of Finance for this information, in the absence of which he could not have arrived at the real state of the public debt. Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Blake spoke of the advantage of giving the matter to the public in advance of the meeting of parliament. Sir John Macdonald accepted the resolution, which came as a suggestion from the other side of the house, saying that he saw no objection to it, that there was nothing in the law to prevent the departmental reports being given to the public as soon as completed, and as it was only a practice which had grown up to keep them from general circulation until parliament met, he had the word "rule" used by Mr. Charlton in the resolution altered to "practice."

To recapitulate the facts shewed the opposition to be "whited sepulchres." They "strain at a gnat," but "swallow a camel." They strain at a little act of courtesy, such as the handing of a public document, although hitherto unpublished, to an opponent; they swallow a camel in justifying an act of flagrant dishonesty, such as the appropriation of private documents, i.e.: the Cranbrook prospectus, and his, Mr. Davie's, private documents at Cariboo and Chilliwack. They strain at the moderate expense of \$1,000 for a minister's trip to England, all detailed, but they swallow a camel, in the shape of a bill for three times the amount for a similar service, without a detail at all. They manufacture a goat in the shape of what at most would have been a trifling advance, during the month to a public officer, on account of his salary, but they swallow a camel by making the occasion the subject of a hideous attack upon the character of the dead. They strain at a gnat in the using of the Intestate Fund under legislative authority, whilst they swallow a camel by the using of that same fund without any authority at all, whether legislative or otherwise. Truly they were whited sepulchres.

He had thus far barely finished up the plate of oysters, and there was now barely time, nor he feared would the house have the patience, to enter upon the more substantial portion of the repast (Cries of go on), but—

To revert to the conversion of the loans, he wished to take up Mr. Beaven's statement that the province loses \$600,000 more the conversion of \$1,724,000, or more than one-third of the amount. If the province loses this, the converters—to coin an expression—must gain it, but that there is no particular advantage to the converters is shown by the fact that only one-third of the amount has yet been converted. The whole scheme is worked out by skilled actors, whose endeavor is to secure that neither side has an advantage. Those who accept the scheme simply wish to exchange a short time loan, at a high rate of interest, for a long time one at a lower rate, and take an equitable premium to make up the deficiency. Time would not now admit of his

Continued on page Eight.



A FRIEND

Speaks through the Boothbay (Me.) Register, of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills. They will do good." For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the business of general merchants at Wellington, under the firm name of "E. Cook & Co.," has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Simon Leiser, who will discharge all the liabilities and is entitled to receive all the assets of the firm. Dated at Victoria, this 21st day of January, 1894. HELENA COOK, MOSES LENZ, GEORGE LEISER, SIMON LEISER. ja27-1mo

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to have the title of the National Electric Tramway & Lighting Company, Limited Liability, changed as follows: Instead of National Electric Tramway & Lighting Company, Limited Liability, and Hotel, to be the "Victoria Electric Railway and Hotel." Dated at Victoria this 26th day of January, 1894. J. T. DUPONT, President N. E. T. & L. Co., Ltd. Victoria, Dec. 28, 1893. dec28-3m

MUNICIPAL ACT, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria I shall apply to leave to transfer my license to sell fermented and intoxicating liquors by retail on the premises situated at No. 109 Government street, known as the "Delmonico Restaurant and Hotel," in the said City of Victoria, to William G. Stevenson, of the said City.

E. ESCALTE. feb2-3ot

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to Henry M. Fox of the license now held by Joseph H. Brown and Henry M. Fox, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Albion Hotel, situated on H. road street, in the City of Victoria. Dated February 2nd, 1894. JOSEPH H. BROWN. feb2

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, of the City of Victoria, at its next session, for a transfer of a license issued to me by the said Board, to sell liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Teutonia Saloon, situated at No. 112 Government street, in the City of Victoria, to Heinrich Siebenbaum. Dated Feb. 18, 1894. D. STEGMAN. feb18

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next session for a transfer of a license issued to us by the said Board, to sell liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Bee Hive Saloon, situated on the northeast corner of Broad and Fort streets, in the City of Victoria, to J. Cook. J. COOK. feb2

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria I shall apply for a transfer of my interest in the license held by A. J. & A. Bechtel to sell wines and liquors by retail, at the Calumet Hotel, Johnson street, to A. J. Bechtel. A. BECHTEL, Victoria, B.C., January 19, 1894. feb13-1m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the renewal of Hotel Dallas liquor license. WM. JENSEN feb13-3ot

MISCELLANEOUS.

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American Line	Paris	Feb. 21
"	Berlin	Feb. 23
"	New York	Feb. 25
"	Chester	Feb. 27
"	Berlin	Feb. 29
"	New York	Mar. 2

From New York to Liverpool.

Cunard Line	Servia	Feb. 17
"	Britannia	Feb. 19
"	Aurania	Feb. 21
"	Campinia	Feb. 23
"	Umbria	Feb. 25
"	Lucia	Feb. 27
White Star Line	Majestic	Feb. 21
"	Germania	Feb. 23
"	Teutonic	Feb. 25

From Boston to Liverpool.

Beaver Line	Lake Ontario	Feb. 14
"	Lake Superior	Feb. 28

From Halifax to Liverpool.

Allan Line	Laurentian	Feb. 17
"	Nunivian	Feb. 19
"	Mongolian	Feb. 21
"	Laurentian	Feb. 23
"	Parisian	Feb. 25
"	Scandinavian	Feb. 27
Dominion Line	Oregon	Feb. 21
"	Labrador	Feb. 23
"	Vancouver	Feb. 25
"	Oregon	Feb. 27
"	Labrador	Feb. 29

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North Ger. Lloyd	Waimar	Feb. 21
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MINNEAP

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1894.

ASTRONOMICAL.

VICTORIA, February 20, 1894.
Sun rises... 6:58 a.m. | Sun sets... 5:29 p.m.
Moon rises... 6:35 p.m. | Moon sets... 7:37 a.m.
Day of year—31st.
Note—The above calculations are based on mean solar time, which is 13m. 32s. slower than Victoria standard time.

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION, Feb. 18, 1894.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

	1 a.m.	3 a.m.	5 a.m.	7 a.m.	9 a.m.	11 a.m.	1 p.m.	3 p.m.	5 p.m.	7 p.m.	9 p.m.
Mean	33°	31°	28°	25°	23°	21°	19°	17°	15°	13°	11°
Direction of the wind											
Force											
High est											
Lowest											
Snow											

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Sunshine—0.

ESQUIMALT STATION, Feb. 19, 1894.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

	1 a.m.	3 a.m.	5 a.m.	7 a.m.	9 a.m.	11 a.m.	1 p.m.	3 p.m.	5 p.m.	7 p.m.	9 p.m.
Mean	22°	22°	22°	22°	22°	22°	22°	22°	22°	22°	22°
Direction of the wind											
Force											
High est											
Lowest											
Snow											

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Sunshine, 0hr. 0m.

E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

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HAY,
MILL
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Per CITY OF KINGSTON, from the Sound—O. Henson, J. W. Henson, Miss Scott, Miss Johnson, A. Johnson, A. Ronald, Mrs. Bateman, P. Pauli and wife, A. U. Berle, Mrs. Steiner, G. W. Miller and wife, Louis Conli, Joe McCook, M. A. Hattie, O. C. Hastings, G. Baldwin, W. M. Jones, B. Meyer, M. C. Calvert, W. C. Fox and wife, Indian woman.

CONSIGNEES.

Per CITY OF KINGSTON, from the Sound—A. Henson, Wilson Bros., Thos. Earle, S. H. E. Co., H. H. & Bowman, Nat. Elect. Co., Marshall & McC. M. W. Watt & Co., Bank of B. C. Webster Bros., J. L. Webster, J. Cohen, E. & N. Ry, D. E. Campbell, Atkins & Atkins, H. McDowell, Chas. Nelson, J. R. Seymour, T. R. Morrow, J. H. Todd & Son, Speed Bros., R. Johnston, Hastie & Bannerman, Welsh Bros., McLochlin Bros., W. B. Sylvester, R. Baker & Son, Henry Saunders, Shawinigan Lake Lumber Co., N. N. Hill.

"ABOLISH THE LORDS!"

Henry Labouchere Demands that the House of Peers Be Done Away With.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Henry Labouchere, Radical M. P., publishes a letter announcing his intention to offer an amendment in reply to the Queen's speech at the opening of the next parliament in the direction that the power of the House of Lords to reject or alter bills passed by the House of Commons should cease. He says if the amendment is adopted a bill should be passed abolishing the House of Lords.

The Westminster Gazette, commenting on the letter, says: "He had better await the action of the Lords on the Welsh disestablishment bill and other reform measures, then go to the country with an overwhelming case against the Lords."

"Bill Nye's" Heart Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 18.—Bill Nye, the humorist, was killed to appear last night. Just previous to his departure from his hotel to the theatre he was suddenly taken with heart failure, and is now in a critical condition at the Imperial hotel and is under the constant care of a physician. It was stated that Mr. Nye had been threatened with the present attack for some time.

Important Demand on the Cal. and Ore. Land Co.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Commissioner Lamoureux has been directed by the Secretary of the Interior to demand of the California and Oregon Land Company the conveyance of a number of tracts of land on its route, for which patents were erroneously granted.

A Drunken Suicide.

COLTON, Cal., Feb. 18.—Citizens of this city were much shocked this afternoon at hearing of the suicide of one of our prominent citizens, John M. White. His wife went to Riverside to see about the Keely cure, and when she returned she found a note on the table saying, "Good-bye, the Keely cure is a fake; I just now awoke and am about as drunk as when I went to sleep." She went to his bed and found a revolver in his right hand and a bullet through his left breast. The deceased leaves a wife and baby a few months old.

PERSONAL.

Mayor Anderson, of Vancouver, is in the city.
H. R. Hull, Calgary, is staying at the Driford.
Joseph Myers, Seattle, is staying at the New England.
W. O. Wheeler, in advance of Patti Rosa, is at the New England.
Collector A. R. Milne has been unable to be at his office since Friday, being confined to his home by illness.
Hon. Mr. Justice Drake will be the Supreme Court judge at Vancouver to-day, and for that purpose left by this morning's steamer.
J. A. Wright, Montreal; George Allen, New Westminster; and J. Garden, A. W. Robertson, F. Schofield and R. A. Anderson, Vancouver, are guests at the Driford.

The Windsor Hotel, Nanaimo. The Cuisine is excellent.

Get a good Cocoa Door Mat, it is just what you need for the dirty weather. You can get any size at Weller Bros.

CAUSES A SURPRISE.

Unexpected Return of Sealer "Henrietta" Makes an Apparently Puzzling Case.

Sailing of the "Miowera" for England—Lost a Tow Through Storm.

The sealer schooner Henrietta, which sailed away in the early part of 1892 on a cruise under Capt. Pinckney, returned to port on Saturday night, and entered at the customs yesterday. The sight of her in the harbor was a great surprise to marine men in general and her owners too, not on account of the length of time she had been away, but because those in Victoria could not see how in the world she happened to get back, the Charles Spring estate, her owners, having decidedly refused to receive her from the United States authorities, by whom she had been seized. There she was, however, in command of her old captain and with her old crew aboard, just as if nothing had happened. Her story is a curious one, and the case has more corners to it than a rail fence, with enough knotty law points to make half a dozen good sized suits. The Henrietta, then owned by Charles Spring and commanded by Captain Pinckney, was seized by the U. S. S. Yorktown in September, 1892, in Behring Sea, for an alleged violation of the *modus vivendi*, of the renewal of which the Henrietta's captain had not been notified. Then, instead of her being turned over to a British warship, as provided by the *modus vivendi*, she was taken to Sitka. Finally, after considerable diplomatic correspondence, the United States authorities acknowledged their mistake, and finding no grounds for her seizure made an order to turn her over to her owners. Charles Spring, in the meantime, had failed, and the estate refused to accept her unless she was delivered in Victoria and the expenses arising from her detention satisfied, and entered a claim for some \$20,000 or \$30,000 against the U. S. government, who, it was understood, did not dispute the claim, but desired to have the amount adjusted. All this time the crew remained in Alaska, and Captain Pinckney, while the question of damages was pending, went back to Sitka, demanded his vessel from the U. S. authorities, had her handed over to him, fitted her out in new tackle, got his old crew aboard and sailed merrily away from Sitka some weeks ago and brought her safely in to Victoria harbor as already related.

Once here, the captain and crew attached the schooner for their wages, claiming time from the date of shipping, early in 1892, and there the matter stands, in as pretty a muddle as any legal expert could wish. One of the crew named Hampton, who broke his leg at Sitka, will enter the Jubilee hospital to-day for treatment.

MARINE NOTES.

Frank, William and J. La Montague are passengers from Victoria by the Walla Walla now on her way up.

On Saturday evening the tug Falcon lost two of her screws while coming in from Gordon Head with cordwood. The line attaching the screws to the steamer broke through the extra strain on them caused by the prevailing heavy wind and sea, and the screws drifted ashore where they still remain.

The steamer Miowera sailed for Newcastle-on-Tyne last evening. She called on her way to sea to get a supply of water sufficient to last her until she reaches England, as it is the intention to make no stoppage en route. Her cargo of coal will, it is expected, be nearly consumed by the time she completes her voyage.

The Seattle sealer schooner Helen, in command of Captain H. Strong and carrying a crew of fifteen, arrived in port Sunday to secure four hunting boats before going to sea. Her cruise will not extend further than the coast.

The big San Francisco tug Fearless is to enter into competition with the Columbia river—not the Puget Sound tug.

The steamer Princess Louise missed Sunday's trip to New Westminster. She started out as usual, but was unable to round Ten-Mile point in safety owing to the bad weather and sea and returned to port.

ENTERED.

Str. Premier... from Vancouver.
City of Kingston... Port Townsend.
Miowera... Comox.
Spioner... Roche Harbor.
Hope... Toba Island.
Schr. Helen... Seattle.
Henrietta... Sitka.

CLEARED.

Str. Premier... for Vancouver.
City of Kingston... Port Townsend.
Miowera... Newcastle.
Hope... Toba Island.

Rothschild's Threatened.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Rothschild's bank in this city is guarded by an extra force of police as the result of anarchist placards posted on the door of the bank, announcing a meeting of the society would be held inside the building, and requesting their brethren, who are skillful in the locksmith trade, to bring skeleton keys and crowbars in case of the safes being locked.

Portuguese Minister's Recall.

LISBON, Feb. 19.—The statement is officially confirmed that France, although agreeing to the new statutes of the Royal Portuguese railway relating to the administration, opposes Portugal controlling the finances, and that is the point on which the French minister, M. Bihourd, has been summoned to Paris to consult his government.

Reductions in Wages.

BELFAST, Feb. 19.—The reduction of 5 per cent. in the wages of all the workers in the Belfast iron shipbuilding trade went into effect Saturday. It affects nearly four thousand employes, including boiler-makers, drillers, blacksmiths, caulkers, riveters and platers.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Continued from page Seven.

going into the figures, which could be more ably dealt with by the Hon. Minister of Finance, who doubtless would have another opportunity of speaking.

Though Mr. Kitchen staunchly supported Mr. Beaven, the latter had taken exception to the expenditure of \$6,000 on the roads in Westminster district, in addition to the \$12,000 voted, while Mr. Kitchen had, during the recess, been going from north to south in his constituency complaining that the government had not spent enough upon the roads. Westminster could see from this incident how much she could expect if the opposition party were in power. Mr. Beaven's further contention, brought out in the public accounts committee report, that the government should not anticipate the revenue in their expenditure on roads and bridges, shows how he would treat the country if in power. The excess over revenue in expenditures on roads and bridges, amounting to \$460,305.36, he would postpone for a year, because, forsooth, the revenue was not available for another six months! He thought he had conclusively shown how hollow were the superior pretensions of the party opposite; that they are, as he had termed them, in fact, "whited sepulchres," and he held that they are likewise little better than anarchists. Their aim is to destroy character, of the dead as well as of the living—to destroy provincial credit and the rights of property generally—the credit of the province as proved by their separation petition, and of their banding themselves with Mr. Duval, for whose utterances they try to free themselves. If they did not agree with Mr. Duval in his idea of stopping the floating of the debt they should at once have said so; but some one, imagining Duval voiced the sentiment of the meeting, did attempt to carry out Duval's project "A Man is Known by the Company He Keeps," and similarly they cannot now disclaim, as they are trying to do, Mr. Duval's or Rev. Mr. Maxwell's efforts to ruin public credit. Upon ordinary principles of criminal law each one of those banded together for the objects of the meeting were responsible for Mr. Duval's utterances, in light of the fact, especially as regards Mr. Brown, of his being present at the meeting of the 18th April at Vancouver, in thorough accord with the objects of the meeting, and offering no word of objection to what Mr. Duval said. Mr. Cotton actually served on a committee appointed at that meeting to carry out its objects, and Mr. Duval was his co-committee man. (Mr. Davis read from the News-Advertiser of the 19th April.) He (Mr. Davis, in illustration of the principle that a man is judged by his company, would remind hon. gentlemen opposite of the fable of "the ass and his purchaser." A man wanted to purchase an ass, and agreed with its owner to try him before he bought him. He took the ass home and put him in the straw yard with his other asses, upon which the ass, the subject of purchase left all the others, and joined himself to the most idle, and the greatest eater of them all. Whereupon the intending purchaser put a halter on him, and led him back to his owner, who asked, how he could have made a trial so short a time. "I do not need," he answered, "a trial. I know he will be just such another as the one of all the rest he chose for his companion."

"So is it," remarked Mr. Davis, "with those who associated themselves with Mr. Duval and Mr. Maxwell." (Loud laughter.) He (Mr. Davis) charged the opposition with inciting to anarchy when they try to incite the laboring man to rebel against the means of his daily bread by telling him the capitalist is his enemy, and to make war on him and to show him his money is not safe when invested here. Directly a man brings money into the place and invests it, whether in land, or a street railway, or what not, they would make him a target to be shot at, and hold him up to the scorn of the workmen. An instance of this had lately occurred in this city, where the workmen had been lectured on the disadvantage of private ownership of the tramway and lighting apparatus, and it had been advocated that the property thus created by private capital should be made unprofitable by the construction of a rival scheme at public expense. If the public said, "We want to own such properties, and will put you out of the field by taking over your property at what it cost you," even this might seem hard to the men who had risked their capital in the hope of making a reasonable profit, but those who talked as the opposition did made no suggestion of purchase. They wanted the property for nothing, or to freeze the rightful owner out of it. What encouragement to a man to invest his money here.

He had heard with regret his hon. friend the Minister of Finance say that possibly or probably this would be his last budget speech, and that observation had been eagerly seized on by the opposition press. No doubt that gentleman does sometimes feel discouraged to think that the vast services which he has rendered the province and the watchful care over its finances are met with reproaches and wilful misconstructions; that instead of appreciation, not to say thanks, he is accused of little else than being a pickpocket. But he must know that it is but a small and self-interested faction of the community who act thus. He must know that there is a watchful and appreciative public who are ever grateful and know how to reward a good and honest servant. He must, moreover, remember that it is to them he owes a duty and not to throw off that duty because there are a few ingrates in society. There are these everywhere, and it is only by reflection of the good against the bad that justice is seen in its true light. They have all a duty to perform here to society and must be unselfish. There is not a member of the government probably who would not hail with delight the freedom from this kind of thing and the return to his own accustomed avocations and home, more profitable and more pleasurable to him than to be engaged in such wrangling as occurs here. But the issue is too serious at present. Other members on the government side have not the time nor the inclination to give up their pursuits for official life, but by-and-by there

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Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

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Note what Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, says:

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will be those who are both able and willing to enter public life. Then will be the time when the present ministry may justly retire; but, in the meantime, there is a hand-to-hand struggle going on between anarchism and socialism on the one hand, and progress and order on the other. They felt bound to see the struggle out to the bitter end. Wish him it was "war to the knife" against such a faction, and he had no doubt whatever that intelligence, honesty and good government and prosperity will reign supreme.

MR. SEMLIN said that the leader of the government had applied the word anarchists to the opposition, but he thought that the hon. gentlemen opposite were the real law breakers, especially in the case of the money spent under special warrants. He referred particularly to a sum of \$2000 which had been paid by special warrant, which he understood was for the reward offered by the government for the conviction of the stage robbers some ten years ago at Clinton. He denied that the opposition were anarchists or conspirators as had been charged. Referring to Col. Baker's visit to London as the representative of the province at the opening of the Imperial institute, he said the Imperial institute itself had done no good and the sooner B. C. had nothing to do with it the better.

MR. HUNTER complimented the Minister of Finance on his lucid speech, and upon the financial condition of the province. He criticized Mr. Beaven's statements as to the alleged deficit, and showed that the revenue up to the 31st of December compared with the expenditure much more favorably than was usually the case. With regard to the special warrants, he showed that they were no new thing, quoting the amounts from \$36,394 in 1875, year by year down to the present. The use of special accounts as part of the consolidated fund, he showed had been going on since 1872. He did not want to say anything cruel, but it took two years to find Mr. Beaven out in Victoria, and the people then pronounced a very emphatic verdict against him, and so it will be with the country. He heard that Mr. Beaven gave away to a poetical effusion on the way home after the majority election, leaning on the arm of a gentleman whom he thus addressed:

Oh! Alack, who would wish to rule
This changing crowd, this common fool?
Hearst thou, my friend, the loud acclaim
With which they hail John Toogoe's name?
With like acclaim the vulgar throng
Strained for myself their morning note;
With like acclaim they did me treat
When first I gained the mayor's seat.
Who for this town would wish to reign—
Fantasia, dickle, dlece and vain!
Vain as the leaf upon the stream,
And fit kile as a changeful dream;
Fantasia as a woman's mood,
And dlece as Franz's favored blood.
Thou many-headed monster throng,
Toogoe will not be thy mayor long.

It being almost six o'clock, Mr. Hunter here moved that the debate be adjourned, which was agreed to.

KOOTENAY TRAMWAYS.

MR. KELLIE asked for leave to discharge from the orders of the day bill No. 26, respecting the incorporation of tramway companies in Kootenay, which was agreed to.

NAKUSP AND SLOCAN GUARANTEE.

HON. MR. BEAVEN asked when the papers about the Nakusp & Slocan railway would be brought down.

HON. MR. DAVIS said that the papers would be brought down in a day or two, perhaps Friday, as the bill in reference to that railway is nearly ready.

The house adjourned at 6 p. m.

Drop in and see the New Embroidered Felt Mantel Borderings and Table Covers at Weiler's.

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20 CENTS A PLUG.

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Solid, all round comfort is rare; but we have them—in fact they are the only kind we have. Our Shoes give comfort to the foot, no matter how tender. They last long and are not hard on the pocketbook.

LOOK!

A few lines of LADIES' BUTTONED BOOTS reduced

OLD PRICE	NEW PRICE
\$3.00	\$2.00
3.75	2.50
3.75	3.00
4.50	3.50

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Cor. Government and Johnson Streets

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon, 17th inst., at the corner of South Turner and Niagara streets, parcel containing brooch and buckle. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to office of Turner, Boston & Co. fe18

LOST—Two black and white cocker spaniel pups. Please inform owner, Frank Turner, "The Willows," Cadboro Bay road. fe18-3t

LOST—On Government street, a bangle (two) and a half piece of a gold bracelet, with name "Marion." Reward for its return to Colonist office. fe17-1t

AUCTION SALES.

SHORT NOTICE OF SALE.

H. OUTHBERT & CO.

are instructed by a gentleman leaving the city to remove to their salerooms,

and sell by auction on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, at 2 P.M.

the whole of his

Well-Kept Furniture

Comprising parlor set in walnut frames, oak rocker in plush, rattan rocker, oak occasional table, oak centre table, pictures, curtains, sideboard with plate glass back, extension table, dinner service, glassware, walnut lounge upholstered in tapestry, capital bed lounge, fine oak bed set, polished ash and maple bed sets, wire and box spring mattresses, 2 pairs blankets, "New Home" sewing machine (in perfect running order, only been in use two months), Brussels, tapestry and wool carpet (in good condition), No. 8 cook stove, kitchen tables and chairs, cooking utensils and a large number of household requisites too numerous to mention. Also 2 chests of seamen's personal effects.

The whole of these excellent furnishings must be sold and cleared on above date, whatever they fetch, as we want the rooms for a large and important sale to be announced later. Terms cash.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and in virtue of the powers of sale contained in two certain mortgages, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

Friday, the 23rd day of February, '94,

At 11 o'clock, a.m.,

At the Auction Rooms of Mr. Geo. Byrnes

No. 80 Wharf Street, Victoria, the

following properties, viz:—

The west forty acres in Section 15, Range 7, Shavangan District, situated about one mile and a half from Cobble Hill Station. There is a good 5 roomed frame house and a barn on the property.

ALSO, Lot 166, Alberni District, containing 200 acres, more or less, situated about 3 1/2 miles from Alberni Townsite. The main road from Alberni to Comox runs through this property, which is all good agricultural land.

The above properties will be offered for sale separately. The vendor shall not be required to produce any title deeds or muniments of title other than those in his possession.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash for the first-mentioned property, and half cash for the second-mentioned property, balance one year, at 8 per cent. interest. For further particulars apply to

A. W. MOIR,

70 Douglas St., Victoria, B.C.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1894. fe17-23

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